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SOUTHERN SLAVS REACH AGREEMENT WITH THE ITALIANS

Congress at Rome Produces Striking Results—Italian Premier Expresses Government's Confidence in Jugo-Slavs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—Striking results of the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities at Rome are reported in a Rome wireless message. Dr. Trumbitch, the well known member of the Jugo-Slav Committee, received an ovation at the close of the assembly when he asserted that the Corfu declaration of July, 1917, registered the will of Jugo-Slav people to secure unity and to free themselves from the yoke of the Hapsburgs. The foundation, he added, had been laid for an entente between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs which would remain close and loyal, even after the war. Mr. Zamorski, one of the delegates, declared the Polish question must be settled by an independence and unity only possible through an allied victory. The resolution which was passed unanimously set forth the aims of oppressed nationalities as follows:

1. Every race maintains its right to constitute its own nationality and unity as a state and to achieve entire independence.
2. Every race recognizes in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy an instrument of Germanic domination and a fundamental obstacle to the realization of its rights.
3. The Assembly recognizes the necessity for a combined struggle for a complete liberation against common oppressors.

Between Italian and Jugo-Slav representatives, it is particularly agreed:

1. That the unity and independence of the Jugo-Slav nation is recognized as of vital interest to the Italian nation; and reciprocally.
 2. That the liberation of the Adriatic Sea and its defiance against all present and future enemies is of vital interest for both nations.
 3. That territorial controversies shall be settled in a friendly manner on the basis of nationality and in such a way as to be so definite at conclusion of peace as not to injure the vital interests of the two nations.
- The Polish problem being considered also closely connected with the German problem, the Polish representatives added a declaration asserting they considered Germany to be the chief enemy of Poland. The Poles see in the movement of the people for freedom against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy one of the chief conditions of their independence from Germany. Speeches by Italian, English and French delegates were loudly cheered, and the wireless message adds the importance of the congress is fully recognized by political circles and the press.

Signor Orlando received Dr. Trumbitch and other delegates, and gave them further expression of the Government's confidence in the Jugo-Slav Committee.

The Treaty of Corfu, which forms the basis for the agreement reached at Rome, was signed at Corfu in July last. It provoked much discussion in the Italian press, and was strongly denounced in certain quarters. For some time past, however, there has been a growing tendency to recognize its justice, an attitude taken up from the first by many prominent men in Italy. The main provisions of the treaty are as follows:

"The authorized representatives of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, in declaring that it is the sole and unyielding demand of our people to be free from every foreign yoke and to constitute itself a single, free, national and independent State, a desire based on the principle that every nation has the right to decide its own destiny, are agreed in judging that the following modern and democratic principles:

- (1) The state of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, who are also known as the Southern Slavs, or Jugo-Slavs, will be a free and independent kingdom, with indivisible territory and unity of allegiance. It will be a constitutional, democratic and parliamentary monarchy under the Kara-georgievitch dynasty, which has always shared the ideas and the feelings of the nation, placing liberty and the national will above all else.

"(2) This State will be named 'The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.' And the style of the sovereign will be 'King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.'

"(3) The State will have a single coat-of-arms, a single flag, and a single crown. These emblems will be composed of the present existing emblems. The unity of the State will be symbolized by the coat-of-arms and the flag of the kingdom.

"(4) The special Serb, Croat and Slovene flags rank equally and may be freely hoisted on all occasions. The special coats-of-arms may be used with equal freedom.

"(5) The three national designations—Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—are equal before the law throughout the territory of the kingdom, and every one may use them freely upon all occasions of public life and in dealing with the authorities.

"(6) The two alphabets, the Cyrillic and the Latin, shall be used with equal freedom.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood & Underwood

In Armentieres

GERMANS FAILED TO WIDEN SALIENTS

Von Hindenburg's Attacks Have Left Him a Line of Serious Perils—Neuve Eglise Still in Sir Douglas Haig's Hands

The line has held. The British troops have answered the call of Sir Douglas Haig as Halkett answered for them at Waterloo: "You may depend on the brigade to a man." Then, too, it was that Wellington gave his grim encouragement to a regiment reeling under the fire of Napoleon's guns: "Hard pounding this, gentlemen; we'll see who pounds longest." For the last forty-eight hours von Ludendorff has literally piled division upon division in a furious effort to reach the railway junctions at Aise, at Hazebrouck, and at Bailloul, and all he has accomplished has been to pile Pelion upon Ossa in the way of casualties. Once he forced his way into Neuve-Eglise, but was driven out again, and though he came back three times more it was only to add to his losses.

Stories and stories innumerable are beginning to come in of the way the line was held. One sergeant, after his gun had been so badly damaged that the breech lock would not work, continued to serve it single-handed, prying the breech open every time with a pickaxe. Another, a German, buried his gun by the burst of a German shell, first dug himself out, and then dug out his gun, which he began promptly to work again.

As a matter of fact not only has the line held, but there have been slight local recoveries both in Flanders and on the Somme. Von Hindenburg, in short, has utterly failed to widen his salients, and the result is to leave him a line full of serious perils.

Americans Stand Firm

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Saturday)—After a terrific artillery and gas bombardment the Germans twice attempted vainly to drive through to the American third line, near Apremont Forest. The German casualties for four days were estimated at upwards of 350.

American Prisoner Escapes

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The first American prisoner to escape from Germany, the Temps says, has reached Basel, Switzerland.

Plan Not Accomplished

Service of the United Press Associations AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"The full strategic plan has not been accomplished," declares the Frankfurter Zeitung. "The battle apparently does not produce the desired result."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report issued on Sunday night reads as follows: "On the Lys battlefield there have been successful engagements between Neuwerkerke and Vieux Berquin."

An earlier report said: "On the Lys battlefield we gained ground as a result of hard fighting. South of the Douve River General Eberhard's troops penetrated the enemy's position southwest of Wulverghem and took Neuwerkerke by storm after a desperate struggle with bodies of British troops, who counter-attacked."

"An attack carried through in the evening hours under the leadership of General Maercken brought us into possession of a height west of the town. 'Enemy forces which were pushing forward toward the battle front sustained heavy losses by our fire, which was effectively directed by ground and air observations."

"On the battle front on both sides (Continued on page two, column four)

"VICTORY OF ARMENTIERES"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The school children of Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, are on holiday today to celebrate "the victory of Armentieres."

ELEVATED BILL HAS ASSESSING FEATURE

In Measure Which Has Taken First Reading in Massachusetts House Provision Is Made to Take Care of Deficiencies

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—The credit of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is placed back of the private owners of the Boston Elevated Railway Company under the public control bill pending in the Legislature, but provision is made for assessing any future deficiency in the company's finances upon the cities and towns in which the Elevated system operates, through an addition to the State tax. The bill, which has taken its first reading in the House, is scheduled to be given a public hearing by the Ways and Means Committee, on its financial features, on Tuesday morning.

Assessments upon the cities and towns would be made upon a proportional basis, specified by the bill. Fifty per cent of the total assessment would be made upon the basis of population of the communities. Twenty-five per cent more would be assessed in proportion to the assessed property valuation of the communities at the time of the last preceding state tax. The remaining 25 per cent of the assessment would be "in proportion to the mileage of elevated, subway and surface main track reckoned as single track which is owned, leased or operated by said company and located in each of said cities and towns."

The State, thus, guarantees the Elevated against any financial loss under public control, but transfers all deficiencies to the communities served. On June 30 or Dec. 31 of any year, should the reserve fund of \$1,000,000 be inadequate to meet "the cost of service," the state treasurer would meet the deficiency, and assess the cities and towns. If any time during public operation there should be an excess in the reserve fund, as of any June 30 or Dec. 31, the bill provides for its distribution among the cities and towns, to reimburse them for assessments.

According to members of the joint committee which drafted the bill, assessments would be made only in remote cases. Yet, it is pointed out, this prospect is sufficient to warrant a considerable portion of the bill being devoted to providing against it.

The \$1,000,000 reserve fund and the sliding scale of fares would take care of ordinary fluctuations in the cost of service. Railway officials, however, have discovered by actual experience that fares can be advanced to a point where income will diminish, rather than increase. Prevailing high costs, enhance such a condition, and if the reserve fund should become depleted under these circumstances, the communities served would find their state taxes correspondingly increased.

Mr. Macleod Takes Issue

Public Service Board Member on Elevated Plan

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—The idea that the stockholder takes precedence over the public in the Boston Elevated situation is resisted by Frederic J. Macleod, chairman of the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts, in an article in Current Affairs, the publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He says that with their dividends guaranteed, there is no reason (Continued on page six, column one)

IRISH PARLIAMENT PROPOSAL IS LIKED

British Cabinet Urged Not to Enforce Conscription Until Self-Government Is Set Up—Both Bills to Be Pushed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—Interest politically still centers on Ireland. The fact that the Nationalists' opposition showed such obvious signs of lapsing on Friday, when it was understood that the Irish Secretary Mr. H. E. Duke, wrongly as it later transpired, said that conscription would not be enforced until the Irish Parliament was set up, has caused this course to be more strongly urged than ever in some quarters as a solution of the difficulty.

In any case there are increasing signs that the Government have decided, especially in view of the last week's proceedings, to bring in their Irish proposals immediately and push them with the same urgency as their man-power proposals. If so, there will be very strong support for them, not only from the Liberals and Labor men, but from the younger Unionists, who showed their feelings clearly during the debate.

The convention report is regarded as providing a new opportunity of settling the Irish problem, and settlement is regarded as more necessary than ever, in view of the general situation. The Government persists in the attitude that the two questions are not interdependent.

Another factor which is revealing itself in discussions in the press and elsewhere is the certainty of far-reaching constitutional changes in the Government of Great Britain and of the British Empire. This also is regarded as a fact facilitating a new effort at an Irish settlement, as well as determining to some extent the lines of settlement.

Mr. Barnes, Labor member of the Cabinet, and other Labor ministers are reported to be strongly opposed to the Government's attitude on the Irish question.

Irish Opposition Meetings

Gatherings in Many Places on Sunday Not Interfered With

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—Large meetings to oppose conscription were held today in Armagh, Limerick, Tullamore, Omagh, Carrick, Cashel and other places. They were not interfered with and there was no disturbance. Cardinal Logue, Roman Catholic (Continued on page five, column four)

GERMANS DENOUNCED IN BOHEMIAN CAPITAL

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Thousands of persons gathered in the streets of Prague, capital of Bohemia, on Saturday, denounced the Germans and cheered the Entente and President Wilson, says a dispatch from that city to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

All the Czech members of Parliament and party delegates, together with Slovene and Serbo-Croat delegates, met in the town hall and adopted a manifesto. The crowd gathered in the streets outside the hall in support of the policy of the delegates. The principal demonstration occurred at the close of the meeting. The feeling against Count Czernin was shown by the shouts of disapproval with which his name was greeted. The crowds dispersed singing anti-German songs. A conference of representatives of all Czech parties at Dux, the dispatch says, unanimously opposed the establishment of a German-Bohemian province, asserting the Czech minority in the German-speaking region would resist Germanization to the utmost.

COUNT CZERNIN OUT OF VIENNA REPORT

Dispatch Says That Emperor Has Accepted Foreign Minister's Resignation, but Retains Services Temporarily

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, according to a dispatch from Vienna, has resigned.

Emperor Charles accepted his resignation and entrusted him with the conduct of foreign affairs until his successor should be appointed.

An official statement received from Vienna asserts that the latest statements of the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, concerning the conversations between Austria and France regarding the possibility of opening peace negotiations do not alter the situation as regards the majority of Count Czernin's declarations.

The Austrian Foreign Ministry, the statement says, is unable to ascertain who was responsible for delivering to the French what is said to have been a forged letter substituted for the letter which was to have been delivered. Neither Prince Sixtus, whose character is beyond suspicion, nor anyone else is accused of falsification, continues the statement, which concludes: "The affair is herewith declared to be at an end."

Emperor Charles, according to a Vienna dispatch dated Saturday to the Berliner Tageblatt, has canceled a visit he intended to make to Budapest. Important conferences on Austro-Hungarian foreign and internal politics were to have been held. Count Czernin, Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, General von Straussenberg, Chief of the General Staff, and other officials were to have been present.

Count Czernin did not know of Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixtus when he made the statement that France had initiated the conversations with Austria, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. On learning of the letter he resigned, but yielded to a request that he remain in office until the conclusion of the peace agreement with Rumania.

French Reply to Austria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—A French official reply to Vienna's allegation that the letter to Prince Sixtus de Bourbon was falsified, describes Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixtus de Bourbon as falsified, describes Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixtus de Bourbon as falsified, describes Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixtus de Bourbon as falsified.

GERMAN STREET NAMES PROTESTED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Objecting to the use of German names for streets in Boston, many citizens have asked the Board of Street Commissioners to change the names of such. As an old statute of 1880 provides that no changes in street names may be made in any year after March 1, the only way in which the desired result may be attained this year is through legislative action.

On March 5, a formal request was received from West Roxbury residents asking that the street named "German" in that section be renamed after an American warrior. This was too late for legal action, but it became known today that recently some one has removed the signs from the posts at the end of the street so that it has no "name post" at present.

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ITALY SUBJECTED TO GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—German propaganda spread throughout Italy by means of "occultist circles," patronized by influential people, is mentioned in a Rome dispatch by G. Ward Price, who shows how frequenters of these circles are led to believe alarming reports about the weakness and defects of the Allies, the alleged faithlessness of England and the inevitable triumph of Germany.

ARREST PLANNED OF MANY ALIEN WOMEN

Number of Austrians and Germans to Be Interned as Soon as Mr. Wilson Signs Bill Rendering Action Legal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many German and Austrian women are under surveillance by government agents and will be arrested and interned as soon as President Wilson signs the bill which includes women in the class of enemy aliens. It was said today the number was more than 100.

In anticipation of this action by the Government, a number of the most dangerous German and Austrian women have left the country recently, officials say. Enough remain, however, to believe, to make it advisable to prevent them from running at large within the United States and gathering information on war activities. The women under surveillance, it is said, include the wives of prominent German and Austrian business men, particularly in and about New York.

Arrangements probably will be made to intern some of the women in camps with their husbands, and limited housekeeping arrangements may be provided. Unmarried women will be cared for in special camps. Property in the possession of the women interned will be taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. Many Germans who have been interned turned their holdings over to women, it is said.

BOLO INTERVIEWS MADAME CAILLAUX

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—Bolo Pasha still continues to be communicative, and on Saturday he had an interview with Madame Caillaux. There is still no indication of the course the proceedings are taking.

BETTER NEEDLES AS A RESULT OF WAR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Sewing and knitting-needle manufacturers of the northeastern states presented facts at a conference in the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, presided over by David J. Lewis of the United States Tariff Commission, to show that without German competition removed by the war many would have failed on account of the low tariff. Aided by the war, they said, a new and better needle than was produced in Germany is now afforded the allied trade. About 25 manufacturers attended. The conference will continue tomorrow.

HOW RUSSIA CAN BE HELPED BY THE UNITED STATES

Country Not to Be Looked Upon as a Deserter, Says Professor Harper—Need of Manufactured Articles Is Pressing

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Absorbed in the supreme military struggle on the western front, one is inclined not to think of Russia, except to blame her for not being an active military factor at this most critical moment of the war; but it does no good to blame Russia, as so many have done. More people generally are beginning to realize that what has taken place in Russia was inevitable, the result of forces released by the economic strain of war. At the same time one now and then recalls Russia's former contributions, and this thought moderates one's impatience. But one must not abandon Russia, either as a matter of principle or from self-interest. And it is premature to conclude that Russia and the Revolution are lost. The reports from competent observers in Russia give sad pictures of disintegration and disorder, but also contain hopeful notes, which, in fact, are stronger each day. But so confused are the events of these last weeks, that it is well to summarize the general trend frequently, in order to keep one's perspective.

In the first place, the peace signed at Brest-Litovsk was ratified by the All-Russian Congress at Moscow. But it was ratified as one empties one's pockets to the highway robber who holds the pistol to one's head. Lenin insisted on ratification, and was able to carry his view through, despite the strong opposition of some of his closest associates, especially Trotsky. What was Lenin's idea? We know that the country is completely exhausted physically. An army cannot be maintained at the front when the rear is in disorder and anarchy, largely as the result of lack of food in the large cities, and of manufactured articles all over the country.

The army could not be kept at the front—in fact, it had demobilized of its own accord, because it was not fed or equipped. There has been a tendency to overlook this fundamental fact, which has been emphasized all along by the Bolshevik leaders. In his statement on the question of the armistice last November, Lenin pointed out first of all that the conditions at the front demanded that every effort be made to secure a peace at the earliest possible moment. Resistance in the orthodox military manner had become impossible. This is the situation today, and is the explanation of the ratification of the peace.

But the Germans continue to advance, despite the ratification. Their penetration into the Baltic provinces and Finland is easily explained—they had friends in both these regions, the landlords and merchants of German origin, and the Finns who hate Russia to the point of welcoming German assistance against Russia. The penetration of the Ukraine has not gone so rapidly, except to the south, where the Germans have taken Odessa. Here again, one must note that the population of Odessa is largely Jewish, that the Jewish merchants of this region have always shown a leaning toward Germany, acting as the representatives of the German houses doing business in Russia. The recent outrages in Odessa, where the mobs killed all the bourgeois in a certain district of the city, may have been pogroms. There have been many food speculators in Odessa these last months, while the people of the city have been without food, as have the soldiers returning in disorder from the front.

Acts of violence have occurred all over Russia. The mobs of the cities have been massacring the bourgeois and the peasants in the country districts. It is not known to what extent this anarchy has developed. There has been considerable loss of life, and great destruction of property. But one must not picture all Russia as in a state of constant fighting between classes. The bourgeois newspapers continue to appear; the banks are operating under new restrictions. Foreign representatives are still in Russia, moving from place to place, it is true, but continuing their work so far as conditions allow. And it would seem that the acts of violence are on the wane, rather than increasing in extent and intensity. A sadder thought is developing. The German invasion will strengthen this new tendency, at the same time giving a new direction to the elemental forces that are still operating. Class struggle, present and organized by the Bolsheviks, is giving way to a combination of all elements to combat the invader.

But one cannot expect to see a well-organized Russian army enter the field, and reestablish a battle line within the next months. There are strong military units still existent which did not come under the self-demobilization wave. These will form a nucleus, around which armed resis-

tance may develop. But for the moment there can be little more than guerilla warfare. And it may be necessary to retreat still more to the east before the Germans. But has not Russia generally won its wars by retreating? No considerable element in Russia is going to greet the German invaders. Because of the confusion German detachments will be able to move forward and occupy towns. But as they move on, they will be leaving in their rear a zone of resentful people, still suffering from the economic distress that prevails, particularly in the western provinces of Russia.

Russia seems to have broken up into separate political entities. Finland is probably lost to Russia for good. This may or may not mean the abandonment of Petrograd; in any case Petrograd will no longer dominate in Russia. Many Russians will welcome this fact; the "spell" of Petrograd has been broken, and this is a gain. Poland, however, will never submit to German domination; the history of the struggle between Prussia and Poland in Posen during the last decades testifies to this. The Caucasus and Crimea will never submit without a fight to the German tools, the Turks. Siberia is far off, and the Austrian prisoners—there are only a few German prisoners in Siberia—have shown that they do not wish to play the German game, despite the constant guesses of newspapers that this would be their line.

The Ukraine presents the greatest problem. Here is the surplus food supply of Russia. The Ukraine has more grain than it needs. But this Ukrainian surplus would just meet the requirements of the rest of Russia. The difficulty is, however, that the peasants will not sell this grain for money that will not buy anything. The economic bond between the Ukraine and central and northern Russia is the interchange of grain and manufactured articles. Industrial production in Russia has been completely demoralized, causing the economic paralysis mentioned above so frequently. Northern and Central Russia are in dire need of manufactured articles for their own use as well as to exchange for the grain of the southern districts. It will be recalled that Russia's appeal to her allies these last months, in fact, for over a year, has been for manufactured articles, such as boots, plows, horseshoes, and so forth.

The persistent guess has been that the Germans would get large supplies of food from Russia. They have, and have announced enormous seizures of foodstuffs, but some doubt these German claims.

If the Germans could deliver manufactured articles to the Ukraine, then not only would Germany get the grain, but she would have established an economic bond that might become permanent, and weaken the other more natural bond between the Ukraine and Central Russia. To this end Germany has subsidized Ukrainian agitators, who have seized the leadership of a genuine Ukrainian movement, giving to it an extremist, separatist tinge which is really foreign to it. Time is now on the side of Germany. It will take many months to carry out any such program. If the Allies and America sit around another year, waiting for Russia to establish a stable form of government, the Germans may then have the necessary time to carry out their program. Or the Allies can help Russia get the manufactured articles which she needs so badly. Until the economic distress is somewhat relieved, there will be no political order in Russia.

There are safe and ready channels by which this relief can be sent. The Russian cooperative societies are beginning to play the important rôle which one expected them to play earlier in the revolution. For the moment they were pushed to the background because of politics and political discussions were the order of the day, but the latter did not bring bread to the famine-stricken cities. Now the cooperative societies come forward, strong economic unions, and they have their representatives here in America, asking to be allowed to buy certain supplies. The railway employees in Russia have maintained a kind of neutral attitude during these last months, trying to keep the railways running. These railway men are organized in a strong union, which also has its representatives here in the United States. Finally, the local government bodies, the Zemstvos, though they also have had to retire during the recent months, are still in existence, and are resuming the relief work which has always been one of their main lines of activity. Here are routes by which manufactured articles can be safely sent to the Russian people. And the non-Bolshevik groups are represented in these bodies. Families and German invasion are bringing together again all classes; the one-class policy of the Bolsheviks is breaking down.

America has to strain every resource to meet its own needs and those of the Allies on the western line. But if it can spare for Russia also, it ought to let her have all it can possibly let go. It must not lose sight of the whole situation, of all sides of the great problem to be solved. It will do no good to win on the West and lose out on the East. One may not look on Russia as a "deserter" only, but as one who has contributed. Here has been a heavy contribution, many millions killed and wounded. People must not let their attitude be determined by the pictures of disorder and violent anarchy which come from Russia. The Russians are not a vicious people, as some of the writers on Russia are saying. They are exhausted, desolved once and now a second time, and very angry, and very hungry and cold. They have committed horrible acts. But in many cases, especially where the soldiers killed their officers, the soldiers were led by Germans dressed as Russian soldiers. As a sane tone begins to appear, one must recognize it, and act without the delay and timidity that have characterized the attitude toward Russia from the very beginning of the Revolution.

GERMAN AIMS IN PRESENT OFFENSIVE

Diary Found on German Officer Shows Main Effort to Separate British and French Armies—Immense Preparations

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press)—An interesting and illuminating diary concerning the great German offensive was found on an enemy officer belonging to the twenty-sixth division, who was killed south of Hebuterne on April 6. In this document the writer stated that the general intention was to separate the British from the French, but in any case the main effort would be directed against the former.

The day for the beginning of the attack, March 21, was called "Michael Day" to symbolize the fact that it was to be "German Michael's" day of revenge. Michael is a popular generic name for the German. Writing on March 18, the officer said:

"We belong to the seventeenth army. The commander is at present unknown. The chief of the general staff of this army is Graf von Delmeningen, who was with us in Italy. At last we are getting further information about operations on this front. Masses of troops are moving forward. In the salients south of Arras attacks will be launched at three different points, the code names for which will be 'Michael 1, 2 and 3.' Zero day is to be called 'Michael Day.' The name is also the symbol for the German Michael's Day of revenge."

"The general line of advance is westward to the ports of Boulogne, Abbeville, etc., in order to separate the British from the French. If France is left to herself she will come to terms quickly; therefore the chief blows are to be directed against the British. Preparations have been so thoroughly planned that failure is almost an impossibility.

"In spite of all this, if it should happen that our attack is held up at any one point, it will be immediately broken off and troops moved to another sector. We have a colossal amount of artillery at our disposal. For instance, in our own division, of which only two regiments will be in line, we have 68 batteries and several hundred trench mortars of various calibers. Gas is to be freely used.

"An immeasurable quantity of material is at hand for bridging trenches and shell holes to enable transport and artillery of the attacking infantry to follow up the enemy. Large formations are following behind to deal with the booty, wounded and prisoners.

"Our forward move is via Valenciennes and Demain to the neighborhood of Cherley. I have 40 men in my platoon. Their morale and general condition is satisfactory. Everything passes on smoothly, and it is strange to think of all the masses of troops which are marching westward on all various roads over a wide front to-night. 'Germany is on the march.'"

On March 20 he wrote: "Our artillery is four times as great as the enemy's. Tanks are provided to act as tractors for heavy guns."

On March 21 the following was entered: "The attack was a complete success; the enemy was taken entirely by surprise. Bullecourt, Croisilles and St. Leger are in our hands. Many artillery regiments have also gone up. The spirits of the troops are high, especially as we hear that the affair at Verdun has also succeeded."

On March 28, the following concerning the writer's division which was in action, was written: "There was much confusion and great disorder with portions of four regiments mixed together. The British are firing a great deal, and our right flank is up in the air. It is impossible to keep in touch with our right, as they are too far behind. Consequently, we are being heavily enfiladed. We are faced with some cleverly concealed machine gun nests, which cannot be touched by our artillery fire, and they caused us serious casualties during our advance."

Still writing of the St. Leger Ervillers sector, the officer said on March 30: "We and the twenty-sixth reserve division have had fairly heavy casualties and have very little success to show for them, as the opposition here is too well organized for us."

The final entry was on April 4, when the division had been sent into lines south of Hebuterne. It follows: "We arrived up in front at 7 a. m. The battalion had missed its way at night, and was not in its correct position. It is an awful mixup. We are on the old battleground of 1914-16. We are in the last line about two kilometers south of Hebuterne. There are cultivated fields in front of us. It is terribly bad weather. In the evening we are to take up our correct position, which will be a very difficult matter, as the troops of five or six different battalions are all mixed together."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Bavarian Lower House has passed unanimously a Social Democratic resolution requesting the Government to endeavor to secure general agreement for the cessation of aerial attacks on places outside the area of military operations.

The Bavarian Government's representative welcomed the motion, saying that the ministries of interior and war were conferring on the subject. A similar course was urged on the Hessian Government on Wednesday, when the War Committee of the Hessian Lower House held a secret



Section of British front in France

Neuve-Eglise, northwest of Arras, has been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting during the past few days, the British successfully defeating German attempts to capture the village.

session concerning an aerial attack on Mainz, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs made a long statement.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Karlsruhe dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung reports the passage by the Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden of a resolution requesting the imperial German Government to endeavor to secure a general agreement for the cessation of hostile air raids on places outside the zone of military operations.

Karlsruhe, capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, with a population of between 75,000 and 100,000 and situated about 50 miles from the French border, has been several times visited by allied airmen. There was a daylight raid by British squadrons on Karlsruhe in January, during which a ton and a quarter of bombs was dropped.

VON KUEHLMANN'S REPLY TO RUSSIA

LONDON, England (Monday)—Dr. von Kuehlmann, according to a German wireless dispatch received here, has replied to the Russian protest against the German invasion of Russia by claiming that the Germans and Ukrainians are attempting to break up "bands" and are not attacking Russia. The message to the Russian foreign ministers says:

"Owing to the resistance and counter-attacks by bands which are causing disturbance in the Ukraine and which do not make any distinction between the Ukraine and Russian territory, it is impossible in operations against them to keep strictly to the frontiers which were defined as Ukrainian districts. The operations against these bands cannot possibly be limited to the frontiers so long as the Russian Government does nothing to disarm the offenders."

"A change in this unpleasant state of things is looked for only when peace is signed between the Ukrainian Republic and the Government of the People's Commissaries and organized and unorganized bands alike will be compelled to cease hostilities."

AIR FORCE STRATEGIC COUNCIL FORECASTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Lord Rothermere in a letter forecasts an air force strategic council, the personnel being selected for the knowledge of aerial warfare and capacity to envisage coming aerial problems. Wounded and incapacitated airmen will have first claim for home staff appointments.

Lord Rothermere admits that the staff officers in the home flying organization nearly equal in number the active airmen on the fighting fronts, but while deploring such a system denies personal responsibility and points out that the organization is the result of hastily improvised arrangements. He indicates that the present time is not one for making changes and states that the situation has caused him much anxiety.

U-BOAT OFF LIBERIAN COAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Reuter states that a German submarine appeared off the Liberian coast last Tuesday and sank the Liberian steamer President Grant, after capturing the crew. The U-boat subsequently bombed Monrovia and destroyed the cable and wireless stations and inflicted some casualties. The submarine's activities were interrupted by a passing steamer which engaged the submarine.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation of various railroads' rules on minimum carload shipments of lumber, which materially affect rates, was instituted today by the Interstate Commerce Commission on its own initiative, as a result of complaints by lumber producers and shippers.

ITALIAN MEAT CONSUMPTION

ROME, Italy (Monday)—A decree will be issued shortly, according to Epoca, limiting the consumption of meat to three days a week.

GERMANS FAILED TO WIDEN SALIENTS

(Continued from page one)

of the Somme there have been artillery duels. An attack by several French battalions against Hainvillers sangulantly collapsed; numerous prisoners remained in our hands.

"In aerial battles during the last few days 37 enemy airplanes and three captive balloons were shot down. Lieutenant Menckhof attained his twenty-fourth aerial victory."

Sunday—The German official report issued on Saturday says: "On the battlefield of the Lys our attacks against English divisions, which had been brought up as quickly as possible in motor cars and by railway, made good progress.

"From the heights of Messines we pushed forward across the Steenbeck River and reached the eastern border of Wulverghem.

"Troops which had advanced to the south of Ploegsteert Wood swung around toward the north in a rapid and independent action under Regimental Commander Lieutenant-Colonel Polmann and took the fortified height of Rossignol by storm and joined hands with a detachment which had advanced to the north along the wood.

"The strongly wired wood, which would have been difficult to capture by means of a frontal attack, fell through being surrounded.

"Between the railways leading from Arras to the north and from Arras to the south, we carried our attack forward as far as the railway leading from Bailleul to Merville and as far as the eastern border of Nieppe Wood.

"South of Merville our troops captured the Clarence River, and, after having taken Locon by storm, reached La Bassée Canal northwest of Bethune.

"On the battle front on both sides of the Somme line artillery duels continue in many sectors. Advances of our infantry on both sides of the Luce resulted in the bringing in of 400 prisoners, French, Flemish and Moselle reconnoitering detachments penetrated the French and American trenches and took prisoners. In unsuccessful counter-attacks the enemy suffered heavy losses."

Saturday evening's statement says: "We gained ground on the battle front on the Lys all the way."

LONDON, England (Monday)—Today's official statement follows: "Severe fighting continued all day yesterday around Neuve-Eglise. After beating off numerous attacks, our troops were in the end compelled to withdraw a second time from the village."

"Strong attacks were made by the enemy yesterday afternoon at a number of other points on the battle front. Northwest of Merville fierce fighting took place, as a result of which the attacking German infantry were driven back with great loss. The hostile infantry advancing along the northern bank of the Lys were caught by the fire of our artillery and were unable to develop their attack."

"In the course of the day no less than seven attacks were delivered by the enemy in the Merville sector, all of which were repulsed with heavy loss to his troops. In one case the enemy advanced to the assault in five waves. Under the weight of this attack our line was bent back slightly, but was completely restored by a counter-attack."

"Southwest of Bailleul parties of the enemy succeeded temporarily in penetrating our positions, but were driven out by our counter-attack, and our line was restored.

"Successful minor operations were carried out by us during the night east of Robeco. Several machine guns and 150 prisoners were captured by us.

"Fighting took place also early this morning south of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Hangard. Our position in this sector has been improved and a number of prisoners have been taken. The hostile artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Buquoy."

The War Office issued a report on Sunday night which reads: "At the close of many hours of obstinate

fighting during the night and again this morning about Neuve-Eglise our troops remained in possession of the village. The enemy's attacks in this sector have been pressed with great determination, and his losses throughout have been heavy. Today the enemy renewed his attempts to gain possession of the village, and the fighting continues.

"An attack commenced by the enemy early in the morning in the neighborhood of Bailleul was repulsed by our troops, and another hostile attack which developed later in the morning in the neighborhood of Merville was equally unsuccessful.

"During the morning hostile infantry also attempted an attack northwest of Merville, but was caught and dispersed by our artillery. The hostile artillery has been more active today in the neighborhood of Albert. On the remainder of the British front there was nothing of special interest."

An earlier British statement reads: "After heavy fighting lasting throughout the evening, strong attacks launched by the enemy yesterday afternoon from Mervin to Wulverghem were repulsed.

"Early in the night the enemy again attacked at Neuve-Eglise for the fourth time during the day and once more was repulsed."

"In addition to the attacks already reported the enemy made a determined attempt yesterday evening against our defenses in the neighborhood of Festubert and was beaten off."

"On this portion of the battlefield and northward as far as Locon numerous bodies of hostile troops were effectively engaged during the evening at short range by our infantry and artillery fire."

"At the end of the day of continual fighting and frequent assaults, many of them delivered with great strength on all parts of the Lys battle front, our line was reported to be intact."

"The enemy's losses throughout yesterday's fighting are reported to have been most severe."

"In the course of the night fighting was renewed about Neuve-Eglise, and this morning the enemy recommenced his attacks in the neighborhood of Bailleul. Fighting is continuing on this front."

Sunday—The War Office on Saturday night made public the following statement:

"As a result of the fighting last night in the neighborhood of Neuve-Eglise, the enemy succeeded, after a prolonged struggle, in forcing his way into the village. This morning he was vigorously counter-attacked by our troops and driven back, leaving a number of prisoners, including a battalion commander, in our hands."

"A further attack made by the enemy later in the morning was successfully repulsed."

"In the course of the morning a number of other attacks were made by the enemy unsuccessfully at different points along the battle front north of La Bassée Canal. Three separate attacks against our line southwest and west and north of Merville were in each case repulsed after heavy fighting."

"An attack attempted by the enemy south of Mervin was successfully driven back, and four attacks launched against our positions southeast of Bailleul were beaten off."

"Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy in these several unsuccessful attacks."

"This afternoon another hostile attack in strength developed between the Mervin-Buquoy River, southwest of Mervin and Wulverghem. Severe fighting has taken place on the whole of the front."

"On other parts of the British front the day passed without any incident of importance."

PARIS, France (Monday)—Today's official statement follows:

"In the region of Hangard, the French carried out a local operation with complete success and took ten prisoners. Since April 12 we have taken 150 prisoners in this sector."

"Between Montdidier and Noyon and in the Champagne, south of Mont Tett, we carried out several raids and brought back prisoners. A German effort north of the Chemin des Dames, southeast of Corbeny, was without success. There were intermittent bombardments at several points on the front."

The War Office on Sunday night issued the following statement:

"The day was marked only by reciprocal bombardments at various points along the front; there was no infantry action.

"Eastern theater, April 13—Our artillery was active along the whole front, successfully carrying out methodical fire of destruction against the enemy batteries and organizations. In the course of the aerial fighting during the day two enemy airplanes were forced to make a landing."

An earlier French statement said: "The activity of the artillery was somewhat lively between Montdidier and Noyon. French reconnoitering parties operating in this region brought in prisoners."

"North of St. Mihiel and in Lorraine in the region of Embervill and Bures, the French penetrated the German lines and took half a score of prisoners."

"The French repulsed raids by the Germans north of Hill 304 (Verdun front), in the region of St. Mihiel in the Woëvre and at Col du Bonhomme. The night was quiet on the remainder of the front."

Sunday—The War Office on Saturday night issued the following statement:

"There were artillery duels at various points north of Montdidier, notably in the region of Cantigny and Grivesnes."

"West of Lassigny our troops delivered an attack against the wood northwest of Crivillers-Sorel. On a front of about 1200 meters we made an advance several hundred meters in depth and took a number of prisoners."

"In the Noyon sector special storm-

ing troops, who launched an attack against our positions, were caught under our fire before being able to reach our lines and suffered a sanguinary check."

"There was quite heavy artillery activity at Hill 304, Eparges and in the Parroy forest."

"On April 12 our airplanes displayed great activity along the whole front, particularly in the regions of the Somme, and the Oise. Our pursuit machines carried out more than 350 sorties and fought 120 engagements. Eight enemy airplanes were brought down; 23 others fell within their own lines seriously damaged. Five enemy captive balloons were set on fire; five others pierced by bullets, were obliged to drop precipitately to the earth."

"Our bombing machines likewise carried out demonstrations. In the day of April 12 and the night of April 12-13 a total of 48,000 kilos of projectiles was dropped in the course of these expeditions, in which Italian machines took part. The railway stations at Jussy, Roye, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guiscard, and Noyon, railways, cantonnements and numerous convoys in these regions, as well as the stations at Hiron, Laon and Montcornet were conspicuously bombed. Several fires and explosions occurred."

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The War Office on Sunday issued a statement which says: "The activity of the hostile artillery was confined to desultory, intermittent concentrations of fire along the entire front. We carried out effective concentrations against enemy batteries on the Asiago plateau and along the Piave."

"Enemy patrols were dispersed by bursts of rifle and machine gun fire in the Lagarina Valley, or engaged and repulsed by detachments of our allies in the Asiago basin."

NIGHT BOMBARDMENT BY LONG-RANGE GUN

PARIS, France (Monday)—Paris, on Saturday night, was subjected to its first nocturnal bombardment since the long-range shelling began, the bombardment being resumed late in the night. No casualties were reported. A bombardment of the Paris region was opened shortly after 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. One woman was killed.

The beginning of nocturnal bombardments is attributed to the fact that the Germans now know that the French have located exactly the long-range gun, so that there is no longer any necessity of refraining from night firing, lest the flare of the explosion should betray the gun's position.

RUSSIANS RESENT JAPANESE LANDING

TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday)—The Russian Foreign Minister, according to a special dispatch from Khabarovsk, Eastern Siberia, has telegraphed the Siberian Soviet at Vladivostok that there was not sufficient justification for the landing of the Japanese and that the Russian workmen and soldiers must take measures for the defense of the country.

Although it has been confirmed that a small British contingent has been sent ashore at Vladivostok, the report that American marines have been disembarked is unconfirmed and is not credited here.

SALES RESTRICTED IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The Government has issued an order restricting dealings in hosiery, woolen and cotton yarns and linen textiles of all varieties, including underwear, children's clothing and women's clothing. These may be sold hereafter only upon presentation of a card to be issued to applicants who establish an actual requirement for the desired article. This measure is taken to conserve the kingdom's supply of the articles in question, and to put a stop to "chain dealing" through which articles change hands repeatedly without reaching the consumer.

BOMBS DROPPED ON HAVRE

HAVRE, France (Monday)—An enemy airplane succeeded in passing the observation posts without being reported, and flew over the district, says an official note issued here. Several bombs were dropped near one of the camps for German prisoners. The material damage was slight, and there were no casualties.

DRAFT ACT JAILS TOWN LEADERS

TOLEDO, O.—The village of Janera, O., is temporarily deprived of its mayor, banker and justice of the peace and the pulp of a Lutheran church by a dispatch to the Politiken. Count Czernin will then make a declaration on foreign and internal affairs.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted for favor, 11.
Number that have voted against, 9.
Number that have yet to vote, 27.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARMENIAN PLEA SENT TO GERMANY

Armenian National Council Protests to President of Reichstag Against Turkish Outrages

LONDON, England (Monday)—Russia has followed her protest in Germany against the Turkish operations in the Caucasus, which have resulted in wholesale murders of the Armenian population by forwarding a similar protest by the Armenian National Council, addressed to the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the President of the Reichstag. This protest received from the Russian wireless system and given out by the British Admiralty through the wireless press, reads:

"The Armenian national council, as the supreme body for the expression of the will of the Armenian people, is addressing you in connection with the tragic state of things in Armenia. Armenia is flooded with blood, and only recently saved from centuries of slavery, is again condemned to fresh sufferings. Following upon the withdrawal of the Russian troops, Turkish troops have already invaded the undefended country and are not only killing every Turkish-Armenian, but also every Russian in Armenia."

"In spite of the terms of the peace treaty, which recognizes the right of self-determination for these Caucasian regions, the Turkish Army is advancing toward Kars and Ardahan, destroying the country and killing the Christian population. The responsibility for the future destiny of the Armenians lies entirely with Germany, because it was Germany's insistence that resulted in the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Armenian regions, and at the moment it rests with Germany to prevent the habitual excesses of the Turkish troops, increased by revengefulness and anger."

"It is hard to believe that a civilized state like Germany, which has the means for preventing the excess of her ally, will permit the Brest-Litovsk treaty to be used by the German people, who have been involved in war against their own will, as a means for the creation of incalculable sufferings. The national council firmly believes that you will undertake the necessary measures, which depend solely upon you, to influence the Turkish authorities with a view to saving the Armenian people from fresh horrors."

COURTS OF BELGIUM TO BE MADE GERMAN

HAVRE, France (Monday)—The German intention to replace Belgian tribunals by German courts is confirmed by a notice issued by Governor von Falkenhause, basing the measure on political manifestations by Belgian courts which refused to sit as a protest against the arbitrary methods of the invaders. The notice says that until German courts are organized military commanders will undertake the repression of crime and misdemeanors.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The foreign committee of the Austrian Delegation has been summoned to meet on April 20, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Politiken. Count Czernin will then make a declaration on foreign and internal affairs.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

DETAILS OF THE ST. ETIENNE PLOT

Affair Proves to Have Been Separate Move in Germany's Effort to Undermine France by Insidious Means

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Although much new evidence comes within their grasp, and each day, it is said, sees some advance made toward the distant light, the investigating authorities find the St. Etienne affair, which constitutes a complete and separate department of the grand German effort to undermine France by the most insidious means, a most complicated and perplexing thing.

What is continually made more and more clear is that this particular affair at St. Etienne is only part of a larger scheme, and that all the operations have been directed from some supreme center, and that with marvelous subtlety and cleverness, one of the main ideas of the system being to dispense to an extreme extent with all written and printed matter such as, in the event of arrest, discovery or accident, would be of a compromising character. The men engaged in this dark business have been chosen well for their great discretion, and they have rejoiced in such good memories that they have needed no material records of their demands and their intentions.

Nevertheless progress in discovery is being made, and, sooner or later, the secret of the center will be stumbled upon. The rest will be easier then. It is the lack of knowledge that still exists upon the nature and location of the hidden direction that constitutes the most unsatisfactory feature of the St. Etienne investigations. Little is now being published in the papers concerning them, though in view of the hint, freely put forward by certain reactionary authorities, that the working classes of this intensely industrial quarter had associated themselves very freely and thoroughly with these defeatist machinations, and that they had even gone to the extent of arming themselves for certain contemplated emergencies, newspapers devoted to the labor interest have made it their business to investigate these ideas and appear to have found them highly exaggerated.

It is claimed by the working classes that the effect produced upon them by the exposure launched by the Government and the press in this St. Etienne affair is very different from that which had been generally anticipated. At the headquarters of the workers' organizations and those of the Socialists, so it is said, there was amazement at first and this was quickly followed by indignation.

They began to laugh at the charge of secret purchases of arms and munitions, propaganda by tracts and placards, concealed machine guns and so forth, that had been made against them. They said that as the sale of arms had been prohibited in all the shops they could not buy them if they wished. As to the tracts the idea was even more stupid, they said, explaining that like the Socialists and other people they had organized various meetings before the war with the object of protesting against war in general. A quantity of placards which they had had printed, inviting the people to be present at these meetings, were left on their hands.

Now since the war began the executive committee, which consisted of representatives of all the workers' organizations in those parts, had sent to the soldiers on active service or prisoners as many as 4436 drafts or orders to the value of 5 francs each, 336 orders for 10 francs and 2304 parcels. In order to pack the parcels properly they had been using some of all the old paper they had in stock, and that was how their old placards came to reach the front and to go even to Germany. They considered that anybody who found fault with them in this matter must have a great spite against them.

As to the story of the machine guns, the simple fact was that one of the workmen employed at St. Etienne had invented a new weapon of this class and had submitted the designs to the military authorities. No decision upon it had yet been reached, and in the meantime there were designs and models in the possession of the inventor. It was all very vague, it was said, but the basis of the charge against the workers of St. Etienne seemed to be that they have been collecting machine guns in secret.

M. Soulié, the editor of La Tribune Républicaine de Saint-Etienne, ridicules the idea of an active policy of defeatism being entered upon by the workers in that district and says that their various agitations for increase of wages and so forth are mere coincidences, and natural in the prevailing circumstances. The Prefect of the Loire (St. Etienne being in this department) and the local magistrates express the same confidence in the people.

Nevertheless, it is useless to ignore the fact that these charges of a vast defeatist movement having spread in this most important district have been widely and systematically circulated through the most important newspapers, and the Socialists say that at a signal given by M. Mandel, in the Cabinet of M. Clemenceau, and transmitted by the Figaro, the press has made a vast enterprise of this alleged defeatism in the Loire, where last December, following upon a disciplinary measure inflicted upon a workman agitator, a big movement of protest was set on foot.

Some exterior circumstances are quoted, and it is implied that a trap is being set for the workmen in which they will be careful not to fall. It is now said that Vagliano, one of the accused, is French and not Spanish as had been freely declared, and that he

used to be employed as coachman by a big manufacturer of ribbons who is a notorious Royalist.

At Lyons there is the same indignant rejection by the officials and the working class organizations of the allegation made against this place also that there are defeatist plots on foot. As a matter of fact in this city, which is extremely busy with preparations for its forthcoming "fair," there have recently been a dozen arrests made, some of them on the charge of the defeatist talk and agitation, and others for having printed and distributed tracts with the same tendency.

The character of these arrests has not been well described in Paris, but in Lyons it is said that there were a woman and a number of deserters from the army who were certainly engaged in circulating these tracts, but they had nothing whatever to do with any of the working-class organizations or with any other special or considerable section of the community.

Lyons, it is vehemently declared, is thoroughly and with regard to the contrary are libels. It is again hinted that Royalist sections are not unassociated with the suspicions that seem to be cast upon the community. It is recalled that towards the end of last year a campaign was directed against the Mayor, M. Herriot, who, it was said, was a German agent whose arrest was imminent. A special meeting of the Municipal Council was called at which full confidence in the Mayor was voted, and the authors of the campaign were censured.

SWISS FORESTS AND THE WAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Scarcely any economic field in Switzerland has been more affected by the war than forestry. The prices of wood have advanced to an enormous figure. Pine logs have trebled in price since the outbreak of the war, and firewood—the disposal of which used to be the greatest trouble of the cantonal forester's life—is now eagerly bought up at what seem fabulous prices. Beechwood has risen to two or three times pre-war prices, being greatly in demand for the butts of rifles. Soft pine wood has gone up in price, as it is greatly used in paper manufacturing, whilst formerly fully three-fourths of the wood used in this industry was imported from abroad. The Swiss cantons, which are the principal owners of the woods in the west, are making the most out of this sudden change in conditions. One forest in a Jura district, which used to bring in 70,000 francs a year, in peace times, brought 146,000 francs in 1916, and 170,000 francs in 1917.

The consumption of wood in Switzerland has increased enormously. Today the Federation is exporting large quantities of wood, which has become one of the most important "compensation" articles, for which the Entente countries furnish in return, valuable supplies of foodstuffs. Before the war conditions were very different. Since 1885 Switzerland has been forced to import wood. In 1912 the value of the imports was 53,000,000 francs, whilst the exports of wood amounted to less than 10,000,000 francs. In 1914, owing to the stoppage of building operations, the imports dropped to 20,000,000, and in the following year to 13,000,000 francs, whilst the exports had gone up to 24,000,000. From a wood-importing country Switzerland has become a wood-exporting country. The exports are chiefly to Italy and France. In 1916 they reached a total of 68,000,000 francs. Fortunately for the future interests of Swiss forestry, the exports decreased somewhat in 1917.

Switzerland is a great land of forests and woods—the total area of these at the end of 1916 was estimated at 982,000 hectares. Of this vast territory only four per cent belongs to the Federation, whilst no less than 67 per cent—or just over two-thirds—is the property of various communes and public bodies. The remaining 23 per cent is held by private owners. The Federal Council had some years ago introduced protective forest legislation, and three-quarters of the Swiss forests are now covered by these laws. The remainder were provisionally taken over by the federal authorities in 1917, which put a partial stop to their reckless exploitation which began in 1916.

There is no doubt that during the last year private owners have been selling their trees at a rate which is of proportion to the growth and re-planting of the forests. The traces of this reckless exploitation will be visible for many years. Professor Badoux, of the Federal Technical University, a high Swiss authority on forestry, regards the situation as very critical and says the country is threatened with a deficit in wood. It is difficult to know what can be done to remedy this. The simplest plan, he says, would be to stop exporting, but that cannot be done as wood at present is such an important "compensation" article. To create new forests is out of the question, as first of all the ground is lacking, and then it would require two or three generations before the forests reached maturity.

Professor Badoux believes that much can be done by judicious replanting and the careful conservation of existing trees. He instanced one French-Swiss commune where skillful technical administration increased the actual output of wood from three cubic meters per hectare to nine cubic meters in 30 years. The financial returns at the same time were very much greater, whilst the forest had actually been increased. The professor estimates that to wipe out this deficit in Swiss wood production it would only be necessary to increase the output by 1.1 cubic meters per hectare. That, he says, is quite possible and simple. The number of foresters must be increased, and the community forests which have no complete technical administration, must be put under such organization. Similar measures have already been taken in two or three cantons with highly satisfactory results.

COAL SITUATION IN GERMANY-AUSTRIA

Serious Shortage Is Largely a Question of Transport—Even Industries Entitled to Preference Not Being Supplied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There has so far never been a coal crisis in Germany in the sense of a real shortage of coal. The coal crisis has been another phase of the transport crisis, for while the people of the towns and especially the poor people of the towns have been coalless through a rigorous winter there have been mountains of coal at the pithead. At the same time, there is and has been for some time a serious falling off in the output of coal, which has fallen considerably below the minimum of Germany's requirements, and this may, by and by, make itself still more decisively felt.

With the approach of summer household requirements in Germany will diminish. To that extent the burden may lift from the railways and the coal situation may improve if other factors remain constant. The situation, however, has been and is serious enough, as is apparent from data supplied to this paper from a fully authoritative source. At the end of November, the Prussian Minister of Public Works sent a confidential circular to the railway central office of Berlin and to other institutions urging on all officials and employees rigorous economy in coal "in order to avoid calamity." In December, the Minister of Commerce speaking in the Landtag attributed the beginning of the coal trouble to the demands of the new army munition factories, and stated that, since the trouble started, the Imperial Coal Commissary had never once had enough coal at his disposal to satisfy the whole priority requirements of the war industry. In Germany, the coal priorities are the military, the railways, the navy and the priority war industries. Bunker coal and gas and electric works and the public follow, and, therefore, if the daily priority requirements of the war industries were not satisfied, that meant that the gas and electric light works and the public were seriously short of coal. This in fact was the case.

It appears that the primary cause of the coal shortage was the shortage in railway wagons and the budget committee of the Prussian Landtag in December stated plaintively that "if Germany had all the wagons of her allies and neutral countries there would be no shortage of coal." Blame was also laid on the difficulty of loading and unloading trucks. This was a serious problem and led to the conscription of labor for the purpose. The military authorities, first of all, ordered all towns to form squads of civilians for unloading, but this was followed at Frankfurt by an official decree compelling all workers to assist in this work. At Bonn, soldiers' wives in receipt of allowances were ordered to report for work in loading and unloading, and suffered fines or imprisonment for failure to appear. In December, very stringent regulations were issued for Brandenburg and Berlin, the local authorities being given authority to requisition all means of transport, teams and labor required for loading and unloading railway wagons and all members of the community were ordered to comply with the local authorities' demands under penalty of imprisonment or fines up to 1500 marks. That the situation was serious enough long before December is indicated by a statement in the Deutsche Tageszeitung that in Greater Berlin, between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, over 80,000 marks was paid in demurrage for delay in unloading trucks of potatoes alone.

The sight of masses of coal above ground and the fixed war bonus are stated to have inclined the workers to idleness and, generally speaking, the efficiency of labor is said to have fallen off very seriously, though, according to the statement of a representative of the Imperial Coal Commission to the Main Committee of the Reichstag, it takes three prisoners of war to get as much coal as one German. However, there is clear proof that the shortage of wagons was the real difficulty. Since the middle of November, at any rate, the Upper Silesian coal fields have frequently had only 40 per cent of the trucks they require. The representative of the Coal Commission stated in the Reichstag, at the end of November, that the Rhens-Westphalian output required 2500 wagons a day, and these were often 800 to 900 short. Central Germany, during the winter, had had only 30 per cent of the necessary wagons. Official statements indicate that, by the beginning of December, 3,000,000 tons of coal were stacked at the mines, and about the same time, the Minister of Commerce, speaking in the Landtag, put the stacks at 3,500,000 tons. Toward the end of January, the stacks were still growing. At the end of December, the Silesian stacks took fire, which caused enormous trouble and labor, and for a time stopped transport altogether.

In Austria the coal question was equally difficult. Silesia should send Austria 525,000 tons per month, but the actual figure fell very far short of this. The shortage of wagons was blamed in Austria and was attributed at the close of last year to the Italian offensive. In September, 1917, however, the average output per miner was only 26 tons as against 39 tons in December, 1916. As far back as November, von Homann, Minister of Public Works, summed up the situation as a daily supply of 146,000 tons to meet a daily need of 155,000 tons. The November output, according to the same authority, was 255,000 tons short of October. There is evidence to show that in Austria the main trouble was less the

shortage of wagons than the labor difficulty. Throughout the winter in Germany, the towns were very badly supplied, even in October Berlin was getting 30 per cent less than its coal allowance, though that had already been reduced to the very minimum, and the situation later became worse. Frankfurt's allowance at the beginning of November was 19,000 tons a month, instead of 32,000, and it had already been told to draw on its reserves. At the end of December the actual supply to all works in Frankfurt, except those making food, was stopped in a desperate effort to save the household supply. Vienna in November was receiving 30 wagons daily against 150 to 180 required, and later it appealed directly to Germany for help, but in vain. In January only a small proportion of the industrial and household needs of South Germany could be met. By Jan. 1 Vienna had begun to draw on its fiercely guarded reserves.

There is a mass of other evidence of the coal shortage. From Nov. 2 all consumers of gas and electric light in Germany, including war businesses, were reduced to 80 per cent of their 1916 consumption. At the end of November street lighting ceased in Hamburg. In December the gas works at Graz and Budapest stopped work for some days. Dec. 19 was a gasless day in Vienna. In Prague, both gas and electricity were cut off. The Salzburg gas works closed and so did the Oberland Electric Central at Kolin affecting 13 towns, 35 communes and a great number of factories. In January gas was cut off completely at Mannheim and other gasless days were announced in Vienna. On Jan. 5, in Germany, the Imperial Coal Commissary reduced the quota of coal to all electric works to 70 per cent of the allotted quantity. In Bohemia, the important Reichenberg electric works, which supply 47 factories, finally failed entirely to obtain as usual coal to restart with, and in January were petitioning the Emperor for his intervention. These are only items at random from a mass of evidence of the effect of the coal difficulty. In Mannheim, to give another instance, all theaters, cinemas, concert halls, churches, clubs and assemblies were forbidden any use of coal for heating. As schools could not be heated in many places throughout the Central Empire, the Christmas holidays were prolonged in some cases indefinitely. All schools in Hungary received an extra three weeks. Tramway services have been greatly handicapped. In Vienna, even the hospitals suffered and among other incidental results the coal difficulty produced a series of Prussian domestic regulations of a really comical particularity.

In South Germany, there appears to have grown up a strong feeling that the Imperial Coal Commissary was treating Prussia better than South Germany. The South German towns held a conference at Stuttgart at the end of December, and telegraphed demands for an adequate household supply to the Imperial commissary and to general headquarters, thus appealing to the real rulers of Germany over the head of the civil authority—a rather striking fact. Above all, a confidential official circular by the Prussian Minister of Public Works shows that by the end of November even the armament industry had experienced great coal restrictions and more were anticipated. Early in December, the head of the state coal distribution office of the Central German-Brown coal industry stated, at a meeting of the Halle Town Council, that the munitions industry had had its coal supply cut down by 30 per cent.

Generally speaking, it is clear that, in Austria, the actual amount of coal available is decreasing rapidly, largely owing to the inadequacy of the labor forces. In Germany, the actual amount of coal available is certainly not increasing and is decreasing in relation to the ever-growing demand, but here the difficulty meantime is primarily the railway question. The spring will alleviate the demand and lighten the situation, but the consolidation of industries now being carried out in Germany, which is closing many businesses, may all save coal and enable the munition works to be fully supplied again, but already they have lost very valuable time. On the other hand, the increased railway work, if Germany endorses her promise to bring food from Russia and to wipe out the Allies in the West will mean a greatly increased demand by the railways for coal. A striking fact showing the difficulties that Austria has to contend with in regard to labor is that although 60,000 men were returned from the army to the mines in October only a very slight rise resulted, and not only did the output collapse, but the November output, as von Homann stated, was 255,000 tons short of October. The great captures of Italian prisoners in the Italian offensive and their absorption in the Austrian labor force, apparently made no difference in regard to coal.

SIGNOR TORRE IN LONDON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The presence of Signor Torre in London is noted by the Secolo's London correspondent, together with the fact that he has been meeting the principal members of the Jugo-Slav committee with a view to defining the general lines of an agreement. It is stated that Signor Torre goes from London to Paris where he is to give an account of his London mission to various Italian, French, and Slav personages with whom he had already conferred in Paris, thence he proceeds to Rome and from that city communications will eventually be made to the press. In the meantime a reserve must be maintained both as regards the points on which agreement has been reached and those upon which a further discussion may be necessary. It is said that the steps taken by the Italians toward the establishment of friendly relations, as well as Signor Orlando's references to the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary, have been the cause of great satisfaction in Jugo-Slav circles.

LETTERS

Why Teachers Are Scarce

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

There is no doubt that the Joint Commission on the National Emergency in Education and the Program for Readjustment During and After the War, which planned to meet in Washington, D. C., April 10, is a move in the right direction. Although the commission is not as representative of the rank and file of teachers as the times and conditions would justify, yet the fact that they invite cooperation and desire suggestions from the class-room teachers is a second cause for gratitude.

The commission will find many problems to be solved, and they should be able to call upon the class-room teachers for a practically untapped wealth of information. Education ought not to lag behind business in discovering and using the hitherto unrecognized possibilities in its great group of intelligent workers. Education needs leaders to bring about the needed readjustments.

One of the first problems that the commission must grapple with is the shortage of teachers. This shortage is estimated to be 60,000 now, with the possibility of 100,000 before the end of the school year—this, in face of the fact that hundreds of married women have been eagerly admitted into the ranks, and many others have been qualified by being granted emergency certificates. This shortage comes not only from those already in the profession who are leaving, but it is also reported that the normal schools are receiving only about 50 per cent of the usual number into their entrance classes.

The reasons for seeking other lines of work coming directly from the teachers, might prove illuminating to the commission and no doubt speedily assist in removing conditions that are now unfavorable for the greatest freedom and joy in the service and consequently for maximum returns for labor expended. Much has been said and written in explanation of this shortage, yet one point which may have had considerable influence in driving teachers into new fields and the profession has received little or no attention. That point is the written or unwritten rulings in regard to the age limits beyond which applicants will not be considered throughout the leading cities of the United States. To illustrate, an application blank from a leading western city contains this information: "Preference is usually given to candidates from twenty-one to thirty years of age." Another blank from a city in which teachers are required to take examinations makes the following announcement: "Applicants over thirty-five years of age are not eligible to these examinations."

Assuming for a moment that the commission should learn that the above rulings are just, fair, and a necessary protection against inefficiency, it would then be their duty to determine why the educational system impaired the efficiency of its workers with such unparalleled rapidity, what the agencies were in the case of the teacher reversing the natural law of growth and progress. They would do well to learn whether other lines of human activity produced such undesirable results at the age of thirty, or how they avoided such results.

If they learn that the system has crushed the teacher, would it not be wise to see what its effect has been upon the child for whose education it was created? They would do well to consider the inconsistency of starting the young, or better-equipped, teacher in at the lowest salary and then proceeding to increase her salary as her value constantly diminishes until finally she reaches the class system "not wanted" at the same time that she reaches the maximum salary.

There can be no question that such rulings as I have referred to in this letter are, under the present conditions, an effective club for increasing the shortage of teachers. It is not good common sense to prepare for, or to remain in, a line of work that places its employees in the discard so early in the battle.

The age-limit ruling will certainly

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afford the commission a very interesting problem, and should their findings disclose such rulings to be without justice in the main—just another revelation of sordid autocracy—they can be trusted to recommend a swift and certain end to the problem.

(Signed) JEANNETTE E. MALBY, Spokane, Wash., April 11, 1918.

SMALL HOLDINGS FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At the annual meeting of the Scottish Smallholders Association, held recently in Edinburgh under the presidency of Sir Henry Ballantyne, Mr. Munro, Secretary for Scotland, was the principal speaker.

In his address Mr. Munro referred to the Central Land Bank which, he said, had done most useful work during the year. He thought the importance of what the bank stood for could not be exaggerated, and he hoped that the number of these institutions would be increased in the future. Referring to the formation of the National Union of Allotment Holders, Mr. Munro said he understood that at the end of last year there were about 30,000 allotment holders in the United Kingdom, and the number had been largely increased during the present year. Mr. Munro promised that if there was any way in which he could help the movement, he would do so with the best good will. At present he believed there were at least 50,000 smallholdings in Scotland, of from 1 to 50 acres, and covering at least 650,000 acres. Besides that there were about 16,000 of between 50 and 150 acres, covering something like 1,500,000 acres. He considered that the small investor and the smallholder were both indispensable to the State. Any war savings or food production movement which did not take account of the small investor and the smallholder, he said, was top-sid and imperfect. Every hour spent in cultivating a smallholding or an allotment was a blow at Germany, and of direct assistance to the State. There was no room for idlers in the world today, he added, and sloth, which at all times was contemptible, was now treason to the State.

Mr. Munro then went on to speak of the provision of holdings for discharged sailors and soldiers. Many men, he thought, would have ambitions beyond a smallholding, but others would be well content to settle on the soil of their native land. No one, he continued, would wish to buddle these men in large cities or to hustle them to the colonies, if they wished to settle on the land. He was satisfied, as a result of a conference he had had with them, that the landowners of Scotland were prepared to do their duty in this matter, and he hoped soon to meet the other interests concerned. The one object they were all aiming at was to make suitable provision on the land for the men who had fought for the protection of their country.

Sir Edward Parrott, M. P., who also spoke, deplored the failure of the Small Landowners Act. He considered a drastic and fundamental reform of the land laws was required, and the sooner such a reform was got the better.

Later, replying to a vote of thanks, Mr. Munro took up the point raised by Sir Edward Parrott. He reminded the latter that at present a Coalition Government was in power. He thought that while the war was in progress it was their duty to exhaust all possibilities of agreement before resorting to compulsion. He was hopeful, he said, that a solution to this problem, which had been impossible in time of peace, might be reached under stress of war.



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CHEMISTS WARNED AGAINST ENEMIES

New York City Organization Is Advised to Drop Every Alien Sympathizer From Membership During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the Chemists Club in this city should be made an American institution throughout, by dropping from membership "every alien enemy and sympathizer, and dismissing from its service any employee whose allegiance or heart-interest lies with those with whom we are at war," is declared in the April issue of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry of the American Chemical Society, edited by Dr. Charles H. Herty.

Pointing out that the club is probably the greatest center of activity in chemistry in America, and as such something of a national institution rather than a local organization, the editorial declares that the club must measure up to the national standard of straight-out Americanism.

"It is natural," says the editorial, "that the club should number among its members many German chemists, for such have constituted an important group among the working chemists of America. With the exception of one recent unfortunate undertaking, the German element in the club has for the most part quietly absented itself from the club building, thereby lessening the chance of friction which might so easily develop in these days."

"Men's emotions are changing with the gradual lengthening of the casualty lists. With the news certain to come in the near future of Hun atrocities practiced upon American soldiers, feelings will be aroused which will brook no companionship or association with those whose allegiance lies with that country whose ruthless ambition has plunged the human race into a world war."

The editorial asks whether the presence of enemy aliens should be allowed to place restraint upon the intercourse between the other members, who include chemists enlisted in the United States Army or connected in a civilian capacity with the military branch of the American Government. Speaking of committee meetings, it is asked whether a watchful eye should be needed in an American club; and the further question is raised whether laboratory space should be rented to an alien enemy while some American chemists are unable to secure quarters in the club.

CHEMIST NOT EXEMPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Judge Hargart, sitting in the military court and hearing pleas for exemption, today ruled that the teaching of chemistry is not work of national importance, and that David Allison, the chemistry lecturer in Manitoba University, must go to war.

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RURAL LIFE IN
BRITAIN AFTER WAR

Rural Organization Council Has
Already Done Much to Se-
cure Its Betterment—Prac-
tical Cooperation Needed

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—From a brief survey of the admirable report issued by the Rural Organization Council recently, it is impossible not to be impressed by the very rapid progress which is being made in the spread of unity of effort as against the extreme individualistic, not to say selfish, point of view of past days.

The inauguration of the Rural Organization Council is in itself proof of this progress, for it was the outcome of a meeting held under the presidency of Lord Selborne and the representatives of 70 societies, one and all working for rural betterment.

In the multiplicity of societies, there is much waste as well as confusion, and thus it was a good project that decided in the New Year of 1917 to form a joint body which could focus the activities of all efforts, when they had a common outlook, and unite their influence, when they desired to exercise it. In Mr. Warwick Draper's preface he speaks of the "over-urban" condition of public opinion. No better phrase was ever invented, for rural life in Great Britain has suffered very considerably from the misunderstanding of the countryside and its specific problems by those seeking to legislate for its defects, who possess little or no experience upon which to form an opinion.

The report of the conferences held by the R. O. C. is then, not only a brief review of what is going on in country life but an indication of the aims of the future. The minimum wage of twenty-five shillings a week has been achieved, the question of housing is being grappled with. The credit bank system is an urgent matter upon which much country development depends. Here the council can do the greatest service by placing practical proposals before the Government, just as they can stimulate practical cooperation. Cooperation, as one speaker said, was once viewed with grave suspicion in Denmark and in Ireland, but just as it has been overcome in those countries, so it will be set aside in England.

Mr. Christopher Turner, who is that rare creature, a practical idealist, told the conference that preaching about cooperation must be supplanted by sensible measures, teaching people how to combine for sale and for purchase and, as he was quick to point out, cooperation is not as foreign to the average mind as it is supposed to be, for the friendly "pig society" benefit societies, and clubs of various kinds, have already paved the way to its adoption.

As regards the dullness of the country, the R. O. C. has done a great deal to show how large a factor this constitutes in the depletion of rural places. Better houses and means of communication, together with the ordinary pleasures of social life are all necessary, but they must march side by side with improvements in education and by interests springing naturally from natural sources. Artificiality in industries or handicrafts has achieved nothing; it is only as these matters are linked up with education and art, and as they are developed locally, that they evoke the interest and talents of the worker. Whether more use could be made of the village schools for the teaching of arts and handicrafts, has been a much discussed question. Mrs. Victor Branford struck the right note when she said that although village schools were usually unsatisfactory in design and equipment, the idea of linking up the subject of village recreation halls and social centers with the schools would lead up to the improvement of school buildings. At the second conference held in October, 1917, the whole subject of rural recreation was ventilated, representatives of the Board of Education joining in the discussion.

Professor Adshead, in an excellent paper, showed the difficulties of education and recreation in the small village, where the public house is the sole center of social intercourse, and where mental stagnation causes a constant flow of people to the more varied life of the town. He showed the use to which a village hall could be put, under better conditions than prevail in many country places, as a center not only of recreation, but also of education. Those who have lived the village life know too well the usefulness of the hall erected by a neighboring magnate and regarded still as his property. Often it is a perfect white elephant, but as the possibilities of corporate life and usefulness dawn upon the community a good-sized hall will become the immediate necessity of every village.

The R. O. C. report speaks, too, of the good work of "Parish War Societies" such as was first attempted at "Wendy" in Cambridgeshire; many of these are very successful, having started by drawing the inhabitants of their neighborhoods together for the purpose of communal feeding of children, work in garden allotments, food production and the provision of war comforts, thus showing the obvious advantages of cooperation in the most effective manner. Such efforts can be continued in the future covering an ever-increasing field of endeavor.

Rural education of the future is dealt with in the report showing that it must be built upon an intimate knowledge of the nature, resources and history of a neighborhood, together with the training of hand and eye in country crafts and industries. "No one," said Mr. Henry Wilson, master of the art workers' guild, "can think long or deeply on the town problems of industry and agri-

culture, without longing to do something toward putting an end to the intolerable conditions of the workers in each of these two departments of national life." Later he said, "We are not out against machinery, but we are out against that attitude of mind, which has turned... the necessities of national production into instruments of human degradation." "Labor and art are identical in their interests," says this great prophet of handicraft, and "art is labor done with devotion."

SENATOR WILLIAM J.
STONE PASSES AWAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Joel Stone, senior United States Senator from Missouri, and chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, passed away at his residence here on Sunday afternoon.

Although born in Kentucky, William J. Stone received his education and his political advancement in Missouri. Within a short time after his graduation from the Missouri University and his admittance to the Missouri bar in 1870, he entered the political field and in 1873 was elected prosecuting attorney of Vernon County. He first engaged in national politics in 1876 as a delegate to the Democratic convention which nominated Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice-President, but it was not until five years later that he appeared in Congress as a representative from the thirteenth Missouri district.

After serving three terms in the lower branch, he returned home and was elected Governor in 1892, serving four years. During this time he represented the State on the Democratic National Committee and in 1896 he took an active part in the campaign when William J. Bryan was the party candidate on a silver platform against William McKinley.

In the second Bryan campaign of 1900, Mr. Stone was one of the party leaders, as vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, but his campaign activities were confined almost wholly to management of the struggle rather than to campaign speech-making. One of the chief features of the political work of Senator Stone was the quietness with which he accomplished results, which brought him the sobriquet of "Gum Shoe Bill."

After an absence from Congress of 12 years, he returned to the upper branch as successor to George G. Vest in 1893, and each year brought him committee appointments of more increasing importance.

Throughout his service in the Senate he was always a factor in important legislation, especially of international character, culminating in the episode which marked the final days of the last Congress, when, with 12 other senators, he succeeded in preventing the passage of the bill advocated by President Wilson which provided for the armament of merchant ships against German submarines. A few weeks later he declined to take charge of the resolutions declaring war on Germany, as senate chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Notwithstanding his apparent pacifist attitude on the war, Senator Stone was made chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Democratic national convention in 1916 and was one of the leading factors in shaping the party policy on which President Wilson was reelected.

Senator Stone was married in 1874 and leaves three children.

TWO ARE CONVICTED
UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A jury in the federal district court on Saturday convicted James A. Peterson, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, of violating the Espionage Act.

The verdict followed a similar one last week against J. O. Benthal, Socialist candidate for Governor. Both men will be sentenced next Friday.

Mr. Peterson has been a prominent attorney and Republican politician in Minneapolis and was candidate for Senator against Knute Nelson six years ago. He was found guilty of obstructing enlistment on the ground that he had written an article, which was printed in the weekly "American," in which he said that the war is a war by the Entente Allies of territorial aggrandizement.

CARNEGIE FUNDS
FOR TEACHERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New funds amounting to \$13,000,000 have been provided for the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, according to the annual report issued today, as "serious limitations" have developed in the system of providing teachers' pensions. The new funds, with interest from the present endowment, will enable the foundation to expend \$50,000,000 in the next 45 years.

Gradually, the report says, the present system will be replaced by a contributory system of insurance and annuities through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, a company incorporated in New York to provide insurance and annuities at cost to university and college teachers all over the United States. The present endowment is given as \$15,414,000 and accumulated surplus is \$1,361,000.

BITUMINOUS COAL FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bituminous coal production for the week ending April 6 decreased about 1,500,000 tons, or 14 per cent, as compared with the week previous, according to figures made public by the United States Geological Survey. The total production for the week, including lignite and coal made into coke, is estimated at 2,355,000 tons, as compared to a total of 10,594,000 for the week ending March 30.

TANTE LOTJE GOES
ON A PICNIC

The June-morning sunshine, streaming through Tante Lotje's window, struck high lights on the gold rims of her spectacles and on the linen that lay on her lap; the snow-white muslin curtains swayed gently to and fro in the balmy, fragrant breeze. Tante Lotje pushed her mending aside and for a few moments looked dreamily into the street where the magic touch of the young summer had transfigured even the deliberate ugliness and aggressive respectability of The Hague into something akin to loveliness.

Once, twice she took a deep breath, luxuriously inhaling the joyous spring air, then, from the window, she turned her gaze, half wistful, half roguish, on the band of youngsters feverishly absorbed in their books and games: "If there is anyone who would like a picnic, let him raise his hand."

The tumult that followed Tante Lotje's suggestion was perhaps more than she had bargained for, or perhaps it wasn't—that roguish smile, you know—but, at any rate, there could be no doubt as to whether her suggestion had met with the complete approval of the jury.

"Keetje!" Tante Lotje, and when Keetje appeared, heralded by a great noise of heavily-shod feet and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The trees cleared away, there were the dunes, blond and shimmering

starched skirts and petticoats, panting from a hasty ascent of the narrow stairs, "run around to the livery stable, will you, Keetje, and ask Mr. de Jongh to let me have his big landau, you know."

Keetje lost no time getting into the spirit of the occasion. "Yes, m'm, I know," she said, her large, red face wreathed in smiles and with a wink of her shrewd, honest eye at the youngsters who danced and clapped their hands. "Fine day for a picnic, m'm. Hadn't I better stop at the baker's on my way?"

Preparations were soon accomplished under the calm, efficient leadership of Tante Lotje, with Keetje as her enthusiastic and capable aide-de-camp.

"Here comes the carriage!" announced the excited faldetto of the outpost in the bay window, and down the stairs and out the front door flocked the picnicers.

There, drawn up at the curb, stood Mr. de Jongh's capacious landau, brightly washed and polished, the age-dimmed varnish of its paneling bravely trying to reflect the radiant sunlight. The worn, purple broadcloth cushions, reminiscent of better days, were carefully dusted and the glossy sides of the fat brown horses had very likely received an extra stroke of the curry comb. Indeed, was Tante Lotje not Mr. de Jongh's aunt, too? Was it likely that he would spare the elbowgrease of his "boys" when so august a person as she was faring forth on a picnic? On the box, grave and majestic, sat the gentleman himself in a threadbare, but neatly brushed frock coat and shaggy silk hat. He saluted Tante Lotje in stately fashion with his whip, and the expression of his placid, round face plainly announced that she should not come to harm from his fiery steeds through his, Mr. de Jongh's, lack of responsibility.

When Tante Lotje and Keetje had taken their seats, the veteran C-springs of the vehicle groaning protestingly, the youngsters piled in and disposed themselves as best they could beside the basket filled with provisions and cooking utensils. Then came a cluck of authority from Mr. de Jongh; his whip snapped with a brisk report; the bays threw their weight into the collars and settled down to a phlegmatic, mechanical trot—and we were off!

Soon the hot resonant pavements of the city were behind us and the carriage rolled quietly and steadily along soft, smooth dirt-roads, under the cool shade of century-old oaks. In the villages we exchanged frantic salutes with the children that appeared in the doorways of tiny, brick houses or that for a moment forgot their peaceful business of dabbling in the canal to wave and shout greetings at us as we passed. On and on the bays trotted. The air became purer and freer, the breeze livelier, there was a briny tang in it. What was that? Yes, that was it: the distant boom of the great North Sea. We were breathless with suspense, we craned our necks for the first glimpse of the salt water. The trees cleared away, there were the dunes, blond and shimmering in the sunlight, topped by waving grasses. And at last there was the sea, flinging its gray-green vastness toward the dim horizon where it mingled with the blue of the sky.

"Whoa—o—o," chanted Mr. de Jongh, embellishing the old theme with new cadenzas, and dropped the reins across the backs of the weary bays. Then every one got busy. Some were dispatched down to the beach to gather sticks and driftwood for the

fire, others laid the cloth on the sand and disposed the paper plates and tin knives and forks. Soon the kettle sang and royal justice was done to Keetje's sandwiches and buns and coconuts. Too rapidly the enchanted hours sped. How regretfully, when the time for going struck, did we resume shoes and stockings, did we cast a last look at the roaring breakers and at the complicated fortress of sand we had erected which by and by the rising tide would sweep out of existence at one stroke.

Happy fatigue checked the ever-busy tongues on the way home; or was it thoughtfulness? Had the lonely steamer, crawling along the horizon, leaving a thin streak of smoke against the sky, awakened visions of the great, beautiful world that lay beyond, awaiting us? Why the peaceful, humorous half-smile hovering about the corners of Tante Lotje's mouth, glowing beneath the surface of her quick, kind eyes? Surely, she knew that great world, and surely, she had found it beautiful. Was it because of the wisdom she had brought to meeting it: patiently, cheerfully and with a heart full of love for others?—W. X.

INDUSTRIAL ARMY FOR
PALESTINE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Advisability of sending an industrial army to Palestine was discussed by representatives of 35 Jewish labor organizations of Boston and vicinity in conference Sunday afternoon at the New American House. On May 18, a National Workers Congress for Palestine is to convene in New York which will decide whether or not an industrial army shall be sent, and this Boston conference was for the purpose of electing eight delegates to the congress.

The stated object of such an army would be to cooperate with the British Government in restoring Palestine to the Jewish people. This conference recommended, as a most important measure, the establishment of a co-operative bank in the United States to finance the workingmen's institution in Palestine; also, the establishment of industrial bureaus for the raising of the industrial army for the homeland.

The conference appeared to give no little evidence that all branches of the Jewish labor movement are united in their aim for a Jewish State in Palestine. The conference pledged support to the Government and expressed a resolution to take an active part in Liberty bond selling.

DEVENS MAN CHARGED
WITH SEDITIOUS TALK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Charged with making seditious utterances while discussing the case of Dr. Karl Muck, former director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, John Austin Spaulding of Tewksbury Center, Mass., is under arrest in the guardhouse here, it is announced. Spaulding, who holds two degrees from Harvard University, is a candidate for a commission in the officers' training school, and came to camp on Oct. 5. He was first assigned to the twenty-sixth company of the depot brigade and later rose to the rank of corporal. It is alleged his remarks were made in the barracks of the officers' training school company, and it is probable that he will be tried by a general court-martial.

He was graduated from Harvard in 1911, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and is said to have spent two or three years in study in Germany. For three years he was an instructor of German at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

HON. EVERETT COLBY
SPEAKS IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. Everett Colby, Senator for New Jersey, who is connected with the Food Administration of the United States, addressed a large audience in the Russell Theater yesterday afternoon. Mr. Colby was one of a party of six chosen by the United States Government to proceed overseas to observe actual conditions at the front. He has been lecturing in the United States, and came to Ottawa under the auspices of the Ontario Resources Committee. The chair was occupied by Mayor Fisher and several cabinet ministers were amongst the audience.

The Senator told of what he had seen in France, and made an eloquent appeal for every sacrifice to be made by the people of Canada and the United States, at the same time paying a tribute to Canada for the part she had already played in the war.

MEXICAN MINISTER
REACHES HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Mexican gunboat *Progreso* with Ysidro Fabela, Mexican Minister to Argentina, on board, arrived here last night from Vera Cruz. He is on his way to Argentina and made the trip to Havana in the gunboat because of the difficulty of obtaining passage on steamships, nearly all of such traffic having been suspended owing to the refusal of the American fuel representative here to furnish coal for vessels touching at Mexican ports.

The Mexican Consul at Barcelona and an attaché of the Mexican Legation in Spain also were on board.

IRISH ACTION FAVORS DRAFT

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Resolutions protesting against the opposition of Irish Nationalist leaders to conscription in Ireland were adopted here in a mass meeting of Irishmen and citizens of Irish lineage. A copy was cabled to John Dillon, Nationalist leader in Parliament.

KAISER'S SCHEMES
SEEN BY JOHN HAY

Knowledge of Germany's Ambitions Shaped His Dealings
With Berlin—How Emperor
William's Plans Were Balked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is popularly understood that the greatest, the most intricate and far-reaching conspiracy that human thought ever evolved, the Germanic world dominion plot, was organized and broke in full fury upon civilization unsuspected by public men in the nations who were to be its victims. As early as 1896, however, John Hay, diplomatist, Ambassador at the Court of St. James and later Secretary of State, discovered this menace, and the knowledge of Germany's ambitions molded his later dealings with Berlin in all transactions conducted by him.

Recent revelations of the activities of the German Alliance has shown some American ramifications of the so-called "Kaiser's" conspiracy, so far as this country is concerned, but the record of John Hay's official acts, to which The Christian Science Monitor has had access, throws additional light on this page of history. Mr. Hay had knowledge of the German conspiracy against the United States and knew of many of the enterprises set up in this country, each one of which was intended to influence public thought in favor of Germany and to induce German ideas into the institutions of the United States. It is considered doubtful whether he could discern the full extent of the intrigue as it is now known, but he was one of the first to see that it was hatching. William R. Thayer, Mr. Hay's biographer, accords him this distinction. There was no secret as to the ambition of William immediately after he came to the throne of Germany, and it is also a matter of record that his declaration, made early in his reign, that all Germans throughout the world must be subservient to him, did not meet with the approval of his people. Indeed, his assertion of divine authority was ascribed to youthful bombast. But he persisted in his attitude and Germans throughout the world gradually came to accept it and believe it.

In the latter part of the last century, following Sedan, an era of great prosperity was enjoyed by Germany, and coincidentally with it came a demand and necessity for expansion. More territory was needed, especially as the Pan-Germanic policy was growing. The British Navy stood in the way, however. The German Navy League was formed in 1895 and the construction of a great German fleet was commenced. Meantime vast colonization enterprises were begun, principally to plant the seeds of German influence in countries it was desired to control. This purpose of the German imperialistic policy Mr. Hay discovered in 1896. Germany met her first rebuff when, because of the pronounced movement into Brazil, President Cleveland reaffirmed the Monroe Doctrine, particularly warning Germany against encroachments on this hemisphere.

It was at this juncture that a plan was formed to unify the Germans in this and other countries of this hemisphere, band them together and promote the formation of various societies for that purpose, the object being to have powerful organizations ready, particularly in the United States, that would be at the service of the German Government. The most powerful and successful of these societies was the German-American Alliance, which disbanded in Philadelphia on Thursday.

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AMERICAN GRAIN
FOR HOLLAND

THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday)—The announcement of the American War Trade Board's offer to send immediately two shiploads of American grain to Holland and to facilitate the sending of a third shipload from Argentina occasioned considerable popular relief here. The condition that three equivalent vessels must leave Dutch ports simultaneously, which was not mentioned in the press message carrying the announcement, has not yet reached the newspapers, however, save by way of rumor.

DAUGHTERS OF
REVOLUTION MEET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, began its twenty-seventh congress here today, with a program made up largely of discussions of woman's part in the war.

President Wilson will attend tonight's session and may speak. Addresses will be delivered by the French and Italian ambassadors, the Belgian and Serbian ministers, and Maj.-Gen. J. D. McLean, the British military attaché.

VON HERTLING AND
MATHIAS ERZBERGER

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The *Taegliche Rundschau* of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, contains a story that Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, broke off relations with Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Roman Catholic Center Party in the Reichstag, and threatened to resign when informed by the leaders of the Majority Party that they adhered to their resolution for peace without annexations or indemnities.

Stems of the Majority Party, the newspaper adds, thereupon decided to

accept the Government's new program for incorporating French territory and the coast of Flanders into the German Empire and leaving large war indemnities on the western powers. The Majority Socialists also have accepted the program of annexations, says the newspaper.

The *Taegliche Rundschau* also declares that Herr Erzberger in 1917, during the régime of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, made a peace offer to the enemy through a Dutch journalist. This offer, the paper says, amounted to a plea for peace at any price. Count von Hertling now refuses to receive Herr Erzberger, the paper asserts.

NEW APPOINTMENTS
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Maj.-Gen. F. H. Sykes, C. M. G., has been appointed Chief of Air Staff of the Royal Air Force on the resignation of Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Trenchard, K. C. B., D. S. O.

Brig.-Gen. Arthur M. Asquith, D. S. O., has been appointed Controller of the Trench Warfare Department of the Munitions Ministry, to succeed Maj.-Gen. G. T. M. Bridges, C. M. G., D. S. O., employed on special duty.

CANADA'S WAR
FINANCING TOTALS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's war expenditure on capital account at the end of February totaled \$207,840,725, for the month of February being \$19,494,711 compared with \$23,285,938 for the similar month a year ago.

Revenue for 11 months ended February was \$229,766,800 against \$205,417,800 in the same period of the preceding year.

Canada's gross debt at the end of February was \$1,996,303,359 and the net debt \$1,010,780,800.

GENERAL FOCH NAMED
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

PARIS, France (Monday)—An official note issued last night says: "The British and French governments have agreed to confer the title of commander-in-chief of the allied armies in France on General Foch."

PACIFICIST PASTOR RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWTON, Mass.—Explaining that he is unable to change his expressed conviction that war, under any circumstances is unwarranted, the Rev. Abraham J. Muste, a native of Holland, has had his resignation from the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church of this city accepted. Mr. Muste tendered his resignation three months ago, and the congregation voted to give him this length of time to reconsider his stand. On expression of an unchanged belief in the wrongness of any war, the resignation was accepted recently. No charge of pro-Germanism is tendered against Mr. Muste, who is considered a "confirmed pacifist." He has expressed the intention of going to Providence, R. I., and of preaching in the Friends Church there.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Today begins the Liberty loan campaign at Simmons, with Miss Marion Fitch, a junior, in charge. The plan is to increase the present \$1200 worth of bonds held by the students to \$2000. In the final and championship game of basketball the sophomores beat the juniors 26-22. The cup which the sophomores already held was rewarded them by Miss Louise Beckwith, president of the athletic association. The lineup of the two teams were: Sophomores, Misses Mary Coburn, center; Mary Klein and Catherine Tyley, forwards; Mildred E. Gordon and Florence Weinberg, guards; junior, Katherine Damon, center; Katherine Van Nest, Helen Lynch and Margaret Willis, forwards; Barbara Joy and Marion Peterson, guards.

AMUSEMENTS

MAJESTIC—Tomorrow Night
(Not more than 6 tickets sold to any one person unless credentials are shown—Avoid Speculators.)

D. W. GRIFFITH'S
SUPREME TRIUMPH

Hearts of the World
A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT WAR

18 Months in the Making—Battle Scenes on the Battle-fields of France.
(By Special Permission of British War Office)

Prices—Eves. & Sat. Mat., 25c to \$1.50—Daily Matinees—25c to \$1.00
ADDED ORCHESTRA OF 34 MUSICIANS
Wm. Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest, Mgrs.

COUNCIL BEGINS
STUDY OF BUDGET

With Department Estimates Off
His Hands, Mayor Peters
Turns to Street Problems and
Sources of Revenue of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Study by the Boston City Council of this year's budget of municipal appropriations, begins in earnest tonight when the councilmen meet as the committee of appropriations to consider the items of estimated expense, one by one. The total budget appropriates \$27,028,019. Of this amount Mayor Peters has set aside for city purposes alone, \$17,828,911. Appropriations for debt requirements and for Suffolk County and school purposes bring the total figures up to the more than \$27,000,000 of the entire budget.

Now that the budget is out of his hands, for the time being at any rate, Mayor Peters is turning his attention to the street problem and to the various sources of revenue of the city. He realizes that a business administration is expected of him. He made this one of the chief planks of his campaign platform, and in his inaugural he reiterated his intention to give Boston an up-to-date, honest business administration.

The collection of the taxes, real, personal and poll, is a problem he is working on now along with the vexed question of getting the streets into something like fit condition. The Mayor realizes that the people look to him to get the money which is rightly owing the city.

He has been told that of last year's poll taxes that over \$250,000 should be collectable and that of the 1915 and 1916 poll taxes another \$250,000 should be available. The revenues of the city are coming in. In the water service in February, \$287,148 were collected and in March the collection amounted to \$193,903. Thus a total of \$481,052 was turned over to the treasurer in those two months. The water collections are being driven. Robert W. Wilson, superintendent of the income branch of the water service, is making a special effort and the money is being secured.

Now the collection of the taxes from real estate are made possible of a very high percentage through process of law. Real estate taxes are more easily collectable. The poll taxes, and more than \$750,000 is the amount on the books of the city, are outstanding. Political mayors have been loath to make their collectors go ahead and get the \$2 per poll per year every man over 21 years owes the city.

Mayor Peters declares the laws are all to be enforced in his administration. With the water and real estate taxes coming in and with an efficient drive for the poll taxes, the Mayor will find the financial strain very much lessened, and he will have more money for the streets by hundreds of thousands of dollars than he has estimated.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT
The Motion Picture of
AMBASSADOR
Gerard's
World Famed Story

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"
"The whole inside story of Germany's diplomatic plots against America and the world!" At

Tremont Temple
Tal. Ft. Hill 2330
Mat. Daily 30c & 55c
Eves. and Sat. Mat.
30c, 50c, 80c, \$1.10
Twice Daily
After
Tonight,
2:15 & 8:15 These include war tax.

JORDAN HALL
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, at 8:15
RECITAL by
MINERVA

KOMENARSKI
CONTRALTO
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Jordan Hall

REPEAL OF GERMAN ALLIANCE CHARTER

Report of Sub-Committee Recommending Such Action Is Unanimously Approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Repeal of the federal charter of the National German-American Alliance was approved unanimously today by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill of Senator King of Utah for the annulment of the organization's charter was ordered favorably reported despite the recent vote of the organization voluntarily to dissolve.

Senator King presented a report of the sub-committee which recently investigated alleged disloyalty of alliance members, together with their political activities. The full committee unanimously accepted the sub-committee's recommendations for repeal of the alliance's charter, eliminating only a section of the King resolution proposing a receiver for the organization's property. This, it was explained, consisted of about \$30,000 in the treasury, which, it is reported, has been given to the Red Cross.

Senator King said he hoped to bring the resolution before the Senate for adoption tomorrow.

Dr. Weinsberg Jailed

President of Missouri Branch of the German Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Dr. Charles Weinsberg, president of the Missouri division of the German-American Alliance, is held in the St. Louis jail, charged with violating the Espionage Act. In an interview published on Saturday, he declared that Germany would win the war in six months, that America would be glad to make peace and that panics and industrial unrest would follow peace in the United States but not in Germany, where, he declared, everything had been foreseen.

Dr. Weinsberg was arrested before he could attend the final meeting of the Missouri branch of the alliance, which was disbanded by four members here on Saturday night. It took just 15 minutes for them to decide to disband. The state charter will be returned to the Secretary of State.

The St. Louis alliance had long been active in city, state and national alliances. He is alleged to have made several other disloyal statements, and the federal authorities, it is understood, propose to make his a test case.

ELEVATED BILL HAS ASSESSING FEATURE

(Continued from page one)

why they should be represented on the board of trustees, as favored by the Chamber's committee on public utilities and the referendum of the entire membership. Further, he questions whether the public, after paying for the rehabilitation of the system, will care about giving it up to the stockholders.

In the first place, he says, it is proposed that public control should be a majority control only, and that two of the public trustees should be appointed by the stockholders. He continues: "Under the general plan of a guaranteed return the stockholders of the Boston Elevated would, like the West End stockholders, be entitled to retain an organization in order to safeguard their rights under the contract, but they would be no more entitled to representation on the board of trustees than the West End stockholders or the bondholders of either company."

"The division of responsibility would almost certainly produce an unfortunate result. If the public assumes the risk there is little likelihood that it will consent to have its interests represented by any such hybrid organization."

"The other recommendation is that the Legislature and the company shall both have the option of terminating the entire arrangement at the end of five years. Such a provision would, in my judgment, be absolutely fatal to the whole scheme."

"Any plan which will result in a restoration of the company's credit must be reasonably permanent in character. If the whole situation is to be plunged into the limbo of uncertainty at the end of five years, permanent investment in the Boston Elevated property is not likely to be made except at a prohibitive rate, and the prospect of the company's stock reaching par would be exceedingly remote."

"From the standpoint of the public the objection is even more fundamental. The most urgent requirement at the present time, the real objective of any plan of remedial legislation is the rehabilitation of the Boston Elevated properties, with a view to furnishing satisfactory service. Such rehabilitation involves an extensive program of renewals and replacements which must in the main be met out of income, rather than new capital."

Are the public likely to tax themselves for these improvements through an increase of fares if the stockholders, at the end of the five-year period, which is estimated to be necessary for the completion of the rehabilitation program, are to be permitted to appropriate to their own use the increments of value which have been added to the property by the contribution of public funds? If this is done, it is expected that when the next emergency arises, the public will be complaisant enough to pull the

stockholders out of the hole a second time and send them on their way rejoicing?"

Views of Chamber

Elevated Situation as It Appears to Members Is Stated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Elevated situation as it appears to the membership of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is presented at length in this week's issue of Current Affairs, its publication. It contains the report of the chamber's committee on public utilities, the result of the referendum of the entire membership on the service at cost plan, a discussion of the problem by Henry I. Harriman, the president of the organization; and, in addition, articles by Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated, and Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission.

The committee's report favors the permanent establishment of the service at cost plan; the abrogation of the contract of the State with the company limiting fares and rates for transfers; a permanent arrangement which would give precedence to shippers over subway rentals, and allow the taxpayers to assume the latter, wholly or in part; and the purchase by the State of the Cambridge subway.

The return, under the service-at-cost plan would be 6 per cent, which is guaranteed by the device of a reserve fund. For the first five years, which would be while the system was being rehabilitated, the management of the road would be vested in a board of five trustees, two appointed by the Governor, one by the Mayor, and the other two by the stockholders. During that period, the decision of a majority of the trustees would be final, except that if the two trustees appointed by the stockholders felt that any action voted by the majority would seriously affect the ability of the railway to pay the prescribed dividend per share, the question would go to arbitration. This plan, says the report, "should permanently restore the credit of the Elevated."

The point of view of the stockholder is upheld also in the returns from the referendum. The largest number, 444, voted for a board of control in which the majority would be elected by the stockholders and a minority appointed by public authorities, while 383 favored a board on which the majority should represent the public, the minority the stockholders. On the service at cost plan, 1032 voted for it, 44 against.

Mr. Harriman considers the service at cost plan as the logical solution of the Elevated problem, and says that "as the stockholder is assured of a proper return on his investment, and of adequate protection for his property, there is in my opinion no valid reason why the public should not for at least a limited period of five or ten years be given control of the management through the naming of three out of five trustees."

Mr. Brush, in his article, indicates a belief in the necessity of vesting control in representatives of the people, for a time at least, in order to establish a public confidence "which could not otherwise be obtained."

FLAGS OF ALLIES A PARADE FEATURE

Mounted Troops From Northeastern Department to Carry Emblems of the Several Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—The carrying of flags of the allied nations will be a feature of the big patriotic parade in aid of the Liberty Loan drive in this city on Friday, April 19, and these will be borne by mounted troops from the northeastern department. It was announced today that, in addition to various naval detachments, there will be a division of naval artillery from the first naval district.

At Park Square Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department and who is in charge of the parade, will leave the ranks, and will review the various commands. Many requests have been made for tickets of admission to the grand stand on Tremont Street, and Capt. J. J. O'Hare, in charge of the distribution of tickets, states he is unable to meet many of these requests. He advises the public to view the parade from points on Commonwealth Avenue, and states that as the relay race is to finish in this section, spectators can enjoy both the end of the race and the parade from such points.

Five teams from the northeastern department, each made up of 10 men, are to participate in the race, the course being from Ashland, Mass., to Boston, a distance of 20 miles. It will start at 10:30 o'clock, and teams competing are from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., Springfield, Newport, R. I., Portsmouth, N. H., the Boston Harbor forts, and from the provost guard stationed at the South Armory.

It was announced this morning by the committee in charge of the parade that a slight change would be made in the route. The procession will move down the south side of Commonwealth Avenue, the side away from the Charles River, instead of down the north side. Otherwise the route stands as previously announced.

FARE INCREASES ARE APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission tentatively approved today fare increases on the Bay State Street Railway between Fall River, Mass., Newport, R. I., and intermediate stations, already approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

BAY STATE ROAD MAKES CONCESSION

At Adjourned Hearing Before Public Service Board Receiver Donham Submits Plan Resulting From Conference

BOSTON, Mass.—Receiver Wallace B. Donham of the Bay State Street Railway Company today, at an adjourned hearing before the Public Service Commission, on his re-zoning and fare readjustment plan, offered cities and towns in the system the following propositions: Six tickets for 30 cents good only to and from the center of first zone, without transfers and no rides through centers; seven tickets for 50 cents from center of the first zone to any part of the second zone; no other all-day tickets in these two zones; through passengers and those desiring transfers at center of first zone pay 6 cents cash fare in the first zone and an additional 2 cents for the second zone.

The company also proposes what are called "experimental off-peak" tickets at 6 for 25 cents in the first zone and 4 for 25 cents in the first and second zones in combination "to build up traffic."

The off-peak tickets are to be good from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. subject to change to 4 in any locality if it becomes necessary on account of changes in industrial closing hour, and from 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Saturdays.

These concessions were the outcome of a Sunday conference between representatives of certain cities and towns and the Bay State Street Railway offices. A number of communities not having been represented at this conference, the city and town solicitors present asked that final consideration be deferred until they have had the chance to study the effect of the plan upon their own localities.

The only place which stood ready to accept the proposed fare rates was Lynn, whose city solicitor, Arthur G. Wadleigh, Mayor Creamer and Ralph S. Bauer, were among those at the Sunday conference.

Mr. Wadleigh said, however, he wanted it distinctly understood that the zone lines as laid out by the receiver were still wide open to discussion, so far as he was concerned, and that he felt every one else was of the same opinion.

Attorney Pillsbury for the Bay State told the commission that the proposed schedule was based upon there being no substantial changes in the zones, whereupon Mr. Wadleigh made it clear that he knew several instances in which there must be revisions before Lynn would be satisfied, although in the main he was inclined to believe that the Bay State and the city of Lynn are not far apart upon contested points.

On behalf of Representative Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill and Attorney Clapp of Danvers, it was said that these two communities wanted it to be definitely understood that they did not feel bound by the conference plan.

For Mayor Sullivan of Salem, it was said that he was of the opinion that the whole burden would be thrown upon the Public Service Commission of arriving at a decision. City solicitor George Grime of Fall River said that the figures issued from the conference were not clearly understood by those present, and that even if he knew their effect upon his city, he was not in position to declare unconditionally whether they would be acceptable to the Mayor and a special committee of the City Council acting with him on the Bay State problem.

John N. Cole, chairman of the Waterways Commission, opposed the plan proposed by the conference, and said there was no reason why zones should not be established regardless of the so-called traffic center. He placed the burden upon the street railways of inducing suburbanites to get out into the country to live, saying that the lure of low street-railway fares caused workmen especially to go into the outlying districts.

Having led them to go outside the congested districts, Mr. Cole said it is now up to the railways to take care of them properly. He also alleged that the street railways are doing everything possible to drive away passengers instead of inducing people to ride through unwise changes in riding conditions. He advocated a round-trip ticket for workmen, not only those who go around in overalls, but all persons who work for a living, a sentiment which brought forth a round of applause.

Chairman Frederick J. Macleod commended the Bay State for "having the courage to induce traffic by lower rates."

CASE AGAINST JUDGE KILLITS DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On motion of Solicitor General Davis, the Supreme Court has dismissed proceedings begun by the Government against Federal District Judge Killits of Toledo, charged with contempt for failure to obey a court order for the suspension of sentences in criminal cases. The judge admitted the charge, but said it resulted from a misapprehension of the powers of his office. He said sentence was suspended with what he believed to be the consent of the Department of Justice, and he accused the Attorney-General of bringing the proceedings to embarrass him.

I. W. W. TRIAL AT CHICAGO RESUMED

CHICAGO, Ill.—After a week's postponement granted to enable the Government to investigate charges of jury tampering, the trial of more than 100 men of the I. W. W., charged with interfering with the war activities of

the Government, was resumed today before Federal Judge Landis.

Announcement was made that the cases against Ben Williams of Cleveland and Philip Larunsky of New York, editors of I. W. W. publications, had been dismissed by the Government.

John Martin, an organizer for the I. W. W. recently arrested in Seattle, was added to the list of defendants, bringing the total to 113.

PROHIBITION AT ONCE DEMANDED

Representatives of Fourteen Colleges at Cambridge Conference Pass Resolution for Immediate and Absolutely Dry Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of 14 colleges took a positive stand for immediate and complete prohibition Saturday evening, in the final session of the two-day convention, in the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard University, of the Southern New England Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. They do not base their conclusion on mere sentiment nor intangible theory, but on the logic of formidable figures that are directly related to democracy's success or failure in the world war.

The resolution was prompted and formulated with the one great thought of economic justice and united patriotism, and is to be sent to the President, the Congress of the United States, and to the heads of the Food and Fuel administrations.

Whereas, We are confronted with the statement that "food will win the war," and that our allies are handicapped because we have not been able to meet their needs in food, munitions, and ships; and

Whereas, Ever since making distilled liquors has been stopped, and the food permitted to go into beer reduced 30 per cent, the continued manufacture of beer at the present rate will require this year,

2,430,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs—sufficient for over 3,000,000 men. 7,000,000 tons of coal, not counting the decreased production due to drinking among miners.

The labor of 289,000 men, and 750,000 farmers besides.

An expenditure of \$2,500,000,000—worse than wasted, and an economic loss of as much more through idleness and inefficiency due to drink; and

Whereas, We believe that national responsibility is not something that is put on only with the khaki uniform, but that every reason for keeping liquor from our military forces applies equally to keeping it from every workman in mill, shop and factory, and

Whereas, We believe that it will be a tremendous factor in unifying the spirit of the nation for the people who are conscientiously saving to feel that the Government is itself cooperating with them in the program of conservation by stopping the enormous waste of alcohol; and

Therefore, We, the delegates from 14 colleges of Southern New England, assembled in annual convention at Harvard University, do hereby urgently petition you to enact immediate and complete prohibition of all alcoholic liquor during the period of the war, and one year thereafter.

In the woman's speaking contest which the association held Saturday afternoon, first and second places were won by Hester C. Sharkey of Radcliffe College and by Esther Thurston of Boston University, respectively. First, second and third places in the men's oratorical contest, which came in the evening, were awarded to Rudolph J. C. Fisher of Brown University, Oscar C. Peterson of Harvard and Frank Kingdom of Boston University, respectively.

PREMIER REACHES AMERICA

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Sir William H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, accompanied by Lady Hearst, arrived here today on an American steamship from Porto Rico. Other passengers included Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U. S. N., and who has been in charge of the American forces at San Domingo, and a number of Dutch sailors from Holland vessels recently taken over at West Indies ports.

JUDGMENT IS SUSTAINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Judgments for \$38,270,348 in favor of the Equitable Trust Company of New York against the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for breach of contract which it was claimed, resulted in the foreclosure of a mortgage given by the Western Pacific Railroad Company were in effect sustained today by the Supreme Court, which refused the proceedings.

HOUSE ADOPTS SABOTAGE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conference report on the Sabotage Bill, with House provisions penalizing obstruction of the manufacture of war materials and punishing strikers eliminated, was adopted today by the House. The conferees struck out the provisions when the Senate failed to sustain them.

NEW ENGLAND HAS \$6,000,000 MARGIN

Liberty Loan Committee Reports Subscriptions of \$68,590,000 for the First Quarter of the Drive in This District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—According to a statement issued today by the New England Liberty Loan Committee, the total subscriptions for the first, or Boston, Federal Reserve District for the first week of the campaign amounted to \$68,590,000. Of this \$39,444,000 has been subscribed by Massachusetts; \$12,296,000 by Connecticut; \$7,206,000 by Rhode Island; \$4,642,000 by Maine; \$2,875,000 by New Hampshire; \$2,127,000 by Vermont.

Six millions more than a quarter of New England's quota of \$250,000,000 was therefore subscribed in the states in the first week of the campaign. Boston's total subscription over all for the first six days was \$19,938,000, from which must be deducted \$500,000 which has been credited to towns in other parts of New England at the request of subscribers who put their purchases through Boston banks, but wished the credit to go to their home locality.

Southbury, Weston and West Tisbury, three Massachusetts towns which were among the 47 throughout the country to exceed their quotas when the clock struck nine April 6, and the city of Lynn, have been further honored by Secretary McAdoo, who says: "Please convey to your citizens my warm congratulations upon the renewed evidence of their loyalty and patriotism. They have shown the true spirit of patriotism."

In two days' drive the Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation sold over 90 per cent of their employees \$58,000 in Liberty bonds and \$15,000 in war saving stamps, or a total of \$73,625.

Eighteen more cities and towns in New England today notified the Honor Flag Committee that they had gone over their quotas and were entitled to flags.

Women's Committees

First Week of Campaign Said to Show Gratifying Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—The Women's Liberty Loan Committee urges promptness in forwarding daily reports, as delays make complete returns impossible. The totals, as far as have been received, are gratifying for the first week of the campaign. In many instances the women do not begin in their work until the third week, or are cooperating so closely with the men that separate returns are not available.

Weekly totals are: Acton, Mrs. R. G. Baker, chairman; 42 subscribers, \$6900. Ayer, Mrs. George A. Sanderson, chairman; 14, \$1050. Bourne, Mrs. Susan D. Phinney, chairman; 4, \$700. Brewster, Miss Emily Rowe, chairman; 6, \$550. Brookline, Mrs. Charles B. Perkins, chairman; 110, \$35,000. Bolton, Mrs. H. W. Butts, chairman; 11, \$950. Brimfield, Mrs. Bertia A. Barnes, chairman; 10, \$650. Barnstable, Miss Lucia Howard, chairman; 13, \$5600. Boston, Mrs. Malcolm Lane, chairman; 1284, \$455,100 (both returns). Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, chairman; Cambridge, Mrs. W. G. Farlow, chairman; 57, \$23,250. Cohasset, Mrs. H. Bartow, chairman; 5, \$2650. Carver, Mrs. Edwin Slugg, chairman; 5, \$1250. Concord, Miss Mary W. Parker, chairman; 16, \$1600. Cummington, Mrs. Howard E. Drake, chairman; 7, \$500. Chelmsford, Mrs. George W. Day, chairman; 30, \$7500. Dalton, Mrs. F. H. Cleveland, chairman; 30, \$7500. Dalton, Mrs. F. H. Cleveland, chairman; 30, \$7500. Dighton, Mrs. Harry W. Farley, chairman; 4, \$250. Easthampton, Mrs. Clara F. Bruce, chairman; 86, \$10,350. East Templeton, Miss Christina B. Robbins, chairman; 6, \$400. Eastham, Miss Frances H. Sullivan, chairman; 4, \$250. Edgartown, Mrs. James E. Chadwick, chairman; 14, \$1400. Florida, Miss Ruth D. Lokhart, chairman; 22, \$1300. Fall River, Miss Anna H. Borden, chairman; 26, \$33,900. Gill, Miss Luella Van Valkenburgh, chairman; 2, \$100. Gloucester, Mrs. Robert T. Babson, chairman; 355, \$153,000. Greenfield, Mrs. Charles N. Stoddard, chairman; 116, \$21,400. Hingham, Mrs. Frank B. Trussell, chairman; 5, \$1000. Harvard, Mrs. H. B. Royal, chairman; 32, \$4500. Hingham, Miss Susan B. Willard, chairman; 25, \$42,900. Holyoke, Mrs. William G. Dwight, chairman; 82, \$8050. Hudson, Mrs. James H. Hancock, chairman; 40, \$4050. Lawrence, Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, chairman. Leominster, Mrs. Walter S. Whitney, chairman; 14, \$3300. Medford, Miss Josephine E. Wilcox, chairman; \$1050. Millers Falls, Mrs. D. E. Mathewson, chairman; 43, \$6250. Milton, Mrs. William S. Driver, Jr., chairman; 40, \$35,800. Monson, Mrs. Robert H. Cushman, chairman; 57, \$30,250. Monroe, Mrs. Robert Brown, chairman; 4, \$250. Newbury, Mrs. George A. Busbee, chairman; 6, \$500. Newburyport, Mrs. Ernest H. Noyes, chairman; 6, \$7800. Norwell, Mrs. Amy L. Sylvester, chairman; 29, \$10,800. North Adams, Mrs. Murray Sanford, chairman; \$86,100. Newton, Mrs. Francis E. Stanley, chairman; 40, \$9650. Peabody, Mrs. L. F. Osborn, chairman; 26, \$1250. Provincetown, Miss Cora G. W. Fuller, chairman; \$7700. Salem, Mrs. John M. Raymond, chairman; 40, \$12,050. Somerville, Mrs. George C. Brewer, chairman; 10, \$6300. Sunderland, Mrs. Daisy B. Montague, chairman; 4, \$300. Seekonk, Mrs. Howard S. Arnold, chairman; 5, \$250. Sudbury, Mrs. Melvin Gupill, chairman; 7, \$500. Taunton, Mrs. Harry Carlow, chairman; 112, \$68,950. Upton, Mrs. F. E. Lyford, chairman; 75, \$8750. Walpole, Miss Marion E. Child, chair-

man; 16, \$1750. Waltham, Miss Alice P. Childs, chairman; \$42,900. Wareham, Mrs. S. C. M. Packard, chairman; 10, \$6100. Webster, Mrs. F. I. Sears, chairman; 8, \$2900. West Boylston, Mrs. W. E. Clark, chairman; 16, \$2600. Wilmington, Mrs. T. R. Stevens, chairman; 25, \$13,300. Woburn, Mrs. A. H. Zepp, chairman; 34, \$5150. Worcester, Mrs. Homer Gage, chairman; 480, \$346,350. Yarmouthport, Mrs. Edward W. Matthews, chairman; 9, \$700.

New York Gain Steady

Subscriptions for Reserve District Total \$248,000,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Third Liberty Loan subscriptions in the New York Federal Reserve District totaled \$248,400,000 at 11 o'clock today. This was an over-Sunday gain of \$10,327,550. Although this figure represents a bettering of records for corresponding periods during the first and second campaigns, committee members today announced it would be necessary to hold a daily average of \$65,500,000 until the close of the drive to insure the underwriting of the voluntarily assumed quota of \$1,500,000,000, as the first week's figures were below the \$60,000,000-a-day pacer which it was desired to maintain.

The amount the district is officially assigned to subscribe is \$900,000,000, but campaign managers decided to set a higher mark and then made it their aim to go "over the top" on this larger figure.

While New York City has been doing its full share, one of the officials in charge said that some of the outlying parts of the reserve district had not been keeping up the pace set during the first two days of bond selling.

Geraldine Farrar inspired a crowd of several thousand persons to a high pitch of patriotic fervor when she sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the Liberty Loan Theater in front of the Public Library on Fifth Avenue, today. Immediately thereafter a steady stream of men and women began to enter the little bank adjoining the theater to buy bonds in denominations of from \$50 to \$5000.

Report for the Virgin Islands

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A radio message today from the Virgin Islands, America's most recent colonial acquisition, said the people there had thus far purchased \$85,000 worth of Liberty bonds. The population of the islands is approximately 35,000. The message sent by Gov. James H. Oliver is the first of the weekly reports he has promised to make.

Open-Air Loan Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A large open air meeting in the interest of the third Liberty Loan campaign will be held at the Boston City Club Tuesday evening, when an address will be delivered by J. C. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator from New Jersey. Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast, will preside.

GIRL SCOUTS RALLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The rally held by the Girl Scouts of Cambridge in the Armory last Saturday afternoon will be followed by another rally when all the Girl Scout Troops in Greater Boston will be represented at the Boston Arena, Saturday afternoon, April 27, under the auspices of the Northeastern Federation of Girl Scout Councils. There will be an exhibition drill and entertainment. Massachusetts ranks second in the United States for having the largest number of Girl Scout troops. They number 210 troops and 4892 scouts. Boston claims 35 troops and over 700 scouts.

RED CROSS ART SALE

An exhibition and sale of water colors and ceramics by Theodore M. Dillaway, director of art education in the Boston public schools, and Harriet F. Smith and Grace E. Hackett, assistants to the director, for the Child Welfare Fund of the Red Cross, will be held at the Boston Art Club from April 16 to 30, the gallery to be open from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SOLDIERS GIVEN WARNING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Relatives and friends of soldiers were warned by the War Department today against swindlers who were obtaining money by impersonating men in the military service. A common practice, it is said, is for such men to use the name of a soldier and to telegraph to his home for funds and then to impersonate him and obtain the money when it is sent.

BEER PRICES TO BE RAISED

Service of the United Press Association MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Although no official announcement has been made, it is known here that brewers expect to raise beer prices May 1. Increased production costs and brewery workmen's wages are cited.

LOAN REACHES SUM OF \$620,947,550

Liberty Bond Subscriptions, Tabulated at the Treasury, Show an Increase Over Saturday's Total of \$67,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Liberty Loan subscriptions tabulated today at the Treasury, showed a total of \$620,947,550 which is \$67,000,000 more than was reported on Saturday. This did not include reports from the Minneapolis district, which started its campaign today.

Speaking contests, with the Liberty Loan as the topic, will be held in every public school and in many private schools this month, the Committee on Public Information announces. The schools will be supplied with text matter and a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to be used in writing the speeches.

ENERGETIC BOND WORK IS URGED

New England Liberty Loan Committee Tells of Importance of Supporting Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The task of meeting the \$250,000,000 quota assigned to the New England division lies at the door of the small subscribers. Over-optimism should not enter into the campaign; only the most energetic work will result in the meeting of New England's obligation to the United States Government. Every district will be expected not only to meet its full quota, but if possible exceed its allotment. The need of standing behind the Government is imperative. This is the substance of an appeal made by the New England Liberty Loan Committee.

While large firms and corporations have made liberal subscriptions, the smaller purchasers of bonds have not been as numerous as the need calls for. The crucial test is now at hand, and New England's people are asked to meet it.

"I am fully confident that New England will surpass its quota," declared N. Penrose Hallowell, executive chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, Sunday night.

"What we want to be careful of is that we do not take it for granted that the quota assigned us will be taken up. We must work and work consistently every minute of the time. Let those places that have oversubscribed keep up their work. There are others undoubtedly in those communities who will yet subscribe if they are reached in the right way."

"Here in Boston and Massachusetts the task is a heavy one, but I feel we will keep up our end. New England has subscribed 24 per cent of its total and there is yet to be raised \$138,808,000. I earnestly urge local committees everywhere not to relax in their efforts for a minute."

LETTER BORE HIDDEN MESSAGE IN GERMAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A letter brought from Norway to be mailed in the United States, but which government investigators found bore a secret communication in German written with invisible ink, was introduced in evidence at the trial of Oscar Anderson for alleged violation of the Trading With the Enemy Act, which began in Brooklyn today.

AMERICANIZATION METHODS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Carnegie Corporation of New York announced today that it had undertaken to finance a study of methods by which Americanization was fostered throughout the country. Allen T. Burns, survey director of the Cleveland Foundation, will have charge of the inquiry, assisted by an advisory council consisting of Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge and Dr. John M. Glenn, director of the Sage Foundation. Mr. Burns will have associated with him specialists in various fields.

BOMBARDMENT OF LIBERIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three children were killed when a German submarine bombarded the port of Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, on April 10, the State Department was advised in a report today from American Charge Bundy. Three persons were injured. The bombardment followed a demand upon the Liberian Government that it destroy the French wireless station at Monrovia.

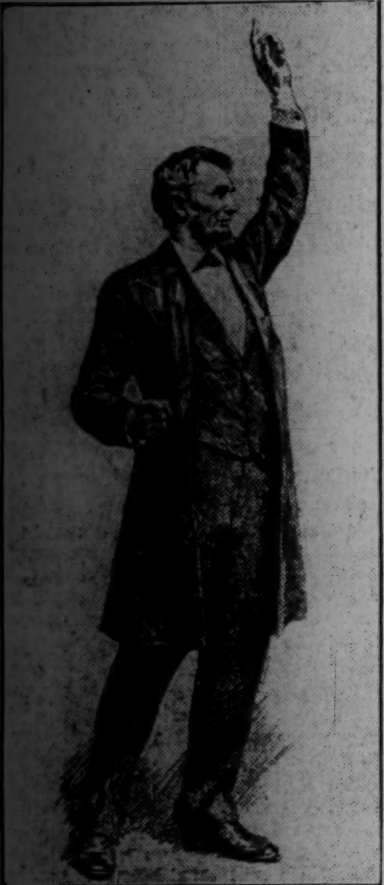
A Wartime Cabinet for Your New Recipes

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN URGED BY PICTURESQUE POSTERS

LIBERTY LOAN SALES INCREASING

Second Week of United States Drive Opens With Total Subscriptions of \$573,451,600—Honor Flag Being Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second week of the third Liberty Loan drive opens with a total of \$573,451,600 subscribed voluntarily during the first six days of the campaign. The first week was one of speech-making



From the Lincoln poster

throughout the country, and in every community, small and large, meetings were held to inform the people of the importance and necessity of standing by the Government at this time in the way of making personal sacrifices, if necessary, to buy bonds. The character of the drive will take on a decided change beginning today. In all the 12 federal reserve districts personal solicitation by salesmen will begin and will be kept up until the close of the drive. There will be no diminution of speech-making, however, and this feature of the campaign will be continued, together with the added assistance of the salesmen.

Great interest is being manifested throughout the country in the honor-flag campaign. It is estimated that during the first week's drive more than 1000 communities earned the right to fly the honor flag by subscribing or over-subscribing their quotas, and it is confidently expected that this number will be doubled during the coming week.

Secretary McAdoo, who is campaigning in the South, has sent the following telegram to the 47 communities which tied for the honor of being the first in the United States to subscribe their quotas to the loan:

"I have just received the cheering news that your city over-subscribed its allotment of the third Liberty Loan on the opening day of the campaign. Please convey to your citizens my warm congratulations upon this re-

newed evidence of their loyalty and patriotism. They have demonstrated the true spirit of Americanism.

"I earnestly hope that the efforts will not be diminished, and that they will continue buying Liberty bonds to the limit of their ability to the last day of this campaign. It will not be enough to subscribe this loan. It should be heavily over-subscribed. We must send a message to the German Kaiser that the people of America are ready to back to the limit of their resources their heroic soldiers and sailors, who are risking and giving their lives that free America may triumph over despotic military government, and that peace may be restored to the world upon the stable basis of justice and liberty."

Analysis today of reports from 11 Federal Reserve banks showing that incorporated trust companies and banks had reported 1 to them that \$573,451,600 had been subscribed through them to the third Liberty Loan, indicates that the St. Louis district leads in the percentage of quota obtained. This district, it is reported, has obtained 36 per cent of its quota, based on the minimum amount of \$3,000,000, asked for by Secretary McAdoo. Percentages of quotas obtained by other districts follow:

New York, 26; Dallas, 25; Boston, 21; Chicago, 19; Philadelphia, 15; Cleveland, 14; Kansas City, 14; San Francisco, 11; Richmond, 7; Atlanta, 4, and Minneapolis, no report. General percentage, 19.

Reports from all districts indicate an optimistic feeling regarding the final outcome of the campaign, but virtually all of them express the fear that over-confidence may hamper sales. It is generally agreed that initial results were pleasing, but in some sections a disposition to slow up in the belief that the success of the campaign is assured had appeared. Every effort is being made, however, to dispel this feeling, for all committees are anxious to carry out Secretary McAdoo's expressed desire that the loan be over-subscribed as largely as possible.

Secretary McAdoo spent part of Sunday in Jackson, Miss., leaving in the afternoon for Beaumont, Tex., where he will speak today and then leave for Houston, where he will hold an evening meeting. He will speak in San Antonio on Tuesday, El Paso on Wednesday, and Phoenix, Ariz., on Thursday. His itinerary for the remainder of the week has not been definitely determined.

The Minneapolis district begins its campaign today, and preliminary reports indicate that the speaking dates and organization work of the past week in that district will bear fruit in the form of big subscriptions in the first few days.

A feature this week will be the starting of preparations for speaking contests in behalf of the loan in schools, promoted by the Four-Minute Men of the committee on public information. Bulletins of guidance for school teachers and children are to be sent out, with a letter from Secretary McAdoo suggesting that children make a special study of the cause of the war and America's aims in it.

Later reports to the treasury indicate that Iowa, and not Oregon, was the first State to over-subscribe its quota and win the honor flag, and that Toledo, O., is entitled to the honor of being the first city in the class between 100,000 and 250,000 population to over-subscribe. Portland, Ore., is second in the latter class.

Iowa's report reached the secretary of the Chicago district Liberty Loan Committee at 3:15 last Wednesday afternoon and Oregon's claim was filed with the San Francisco headquarters at 8 o'clock that night. Even allowing for difference of time, officials say, this would give Iowa a lead. Affidavits are awaited before making a definite award of honors, however.

It is now ascertained that Toledo's



One of the many striking third Liberty Loan posters

LIBERTY BELL IS USED ON POSTERS

Time-Honored Symbol of American Freedom Appears on All Printing of Third Loan Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Prominent on the Third Liberty Loan posters, placards and literature distributed throughout the United States, is a reproduction of the Liberty Bell—the time-honored symbol of American freedom. The bell is reproduced, also, on each button given to bond buyers. A blue field with a brilliant red border supports the bell.

Each section selects its individual campaign sign and in New England the bell itself is "Third Liberty Loan. Buy U. S. Government Bonds." Local committees have been given these bells and the aid of the police has been enlisted in placing them on desirable homes.



Western States' Reports

More Than 150 Towns, Cities and Counties Have Exceeded Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—More than 150 towns, cities and counties in the twelfth federal reserve district, which embraces the seven far western states, have exceeded their quota in the third Liberty Loan drive, Oregon leading with 77 and California following with 45.

San Francisco's allotment of \$53,700,000 is more than half subscribed; Los Angeles has raised nearly \$17,000,000 of its \$23,000,000 and Seattle has exceeded its quota of \$11,690,000. Oregon has already exceeded its quota and, from present returns, it is thought that Washington has attained its allotment of \$29,000,000.

Many Over-Subscriptions

Kentucky and Arkansas Go Beyond Their Liberty Loan Quotas

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Liberty Loan over-subscriptions, according to official treasury figures, are credited to two more states, and scores of counties, towns and cities.

Kentucky was over the line with \$5,691,100 and Arkansas with \$9,104,350. Cleveland reported over-subscription by approximately \$1,000,000, with a total of \$16,895,350. Cincinnati had rolled up a total of \$12,890,000, and Columbus \$4,434,150.

The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank reported that 114 communities in the district already have been awarded the honor flag. Sixty-four of 99 counties in Iowa exceeded their quotas before the close of Friday. St. Louis and St. Louis County reported more than \$12,000,000.

Foreign-born communities showed strongly. Erie County, Pennsylvania, credited its over-subscription to the fine response of its foreign element.

Evansville, Ind., the home of James Gresham, first American soldier killed in action in France, has subscribed \$36,500, exceeding its quota more than \$1,000,000. At the opening of the campaign, Evansville citizens presented a home to Gresham's mother.

REORGANIZATION PLANS MADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At their weekly conference with War Department officials today Senate Military Committee members said they were advised that further and important reorganization was planned and Brigadier-General Williams will be appointed Chief of Ordnance, probably with a total of \$16,895,350. Cincinnati had rolled up a total of \$12,890,000, and Columbus \$4,434,150.

the Liberty Loan Committee has adopted a red and white bull's eye which focuses attention on the blue field in the center where "Buy Liberty Bonds" is inscribed. Various sizes of this bull's eye have been sent broadcast so that in the windows of shops and homes, on street cars and automobiles the residents of this section of the country find it watching them. Concerning this emblem, the committee says, "It is so clean-cut that it can be recognized at a great distance and it is so distinctive that its use will immediately familiarize the public with it, as the Liberty Loan emblem in New England."

"Honor Cards" have been prepared for homes of bond buyers so that another "service card" may be placed alongside the service flag, the Food Administration card and the other badges of patriotic service. These cards will bear the New England emblem. One model is for rooms in schools, factories, offices where all have been subscribed for the loan and below the words "Honor Card" is printed "Our Score 100 per cent. All here have bought Third Liberty Bonds." The individual card has the same title but bears, below it, the words "I have scored by buying Third Liberty Bonds."

One place in which the Liberty Bell reproduction is to be used extensively is in advertising throughout residential districts. A paper reproduction of the bell, in red, white and blue has been prepared on a circular strip which may be hung over the door knobs. On the handle of the bell are the words "Ring Me Again, and on

LIBERTY BONDS AND THEIR OBJECT

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury, Tells of the Importance of Funds in Prosecuting War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Among the least understood, and yet a thing of paramount importance to the people of America, is familiarity with conditions pertaining to the present world war, and the fabulous sums required to bring it to a conclusion which will insure freedom and democracy. It is not sufficient to send boys overseas with the expectation that the United States Government will see to it that they will be amply cared for. The backing of the national officials is the absolute duty of every citizen of the United States, and the most practical means is through such channels as the Liberty Loan campaigns, the third of which is today in full swing throughout the United States. That the people may fully understand the need of this movement, and that the people at large may study its workings, the following article has been submitted by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury, which is worthy of the most earnest study, then—purchase of bonds:

I would like to take advantage of this occasion to say one thing about Liberty bonds! We are going constantly to have to appeal to the country for money to carry forward the war. There are two ways of raising money. One is taxation, and the other is bond issues. I believe that a fair equivoque between taxation and bond issue is the fair way of financing this war. I can say frankly that I don't think we have that equivoque now; I don't think we have applied taxation strongly enough. I think that the thinking men of America will realize later that a larger measure of taxation is not only necessary to finance this war, but it is the soundest thing that we can do for ourselves. We are not going to effect the essential economies, we are not going to prevent the waste which I think is one of the most crowning examples of America's prodigality, unless taxation is applied more heavily. When you apply taxation heavily, people must economize, and it has a wholesome effect upon the body politic in a time like this when prices are mounting and when the great difficulty is to keep things within reasonable bounds.

Now, I don't want you to draw wrong inferences from what I say about taxation, because I don't make the tax bills; I merely can make suggestions. But we have got to come to higher taxes later on in the progress of this war. We have got to put the iron in our souls if we want to win this war. It is because I believe America is willing to put the iron in her soul, that she is willing to make the sacrifices that are necessary to win this war, and she thinks enough of liberty and of her ideals to make them paramount and supreme throughout the world, that I speak without hesitation of the sacrifices that have got to be made in increased taxation, the sacrifices that have got to be made of human life, the sacrifices that have got to be made in every other direction that is necessary to get the result. There can be no turning back. We never faltered once we have set out hands to the task, and I know that the American people are not misled by all this foolish talk of peace when there can be no peace so long as there is a raging monster in the world determined to destroy humanity. I believe that the American people are willing to go through the

fiery crucible and I know that they are going to win, no matter whether we have discouragements now or discouragements later.

For my part, I don't believe, for instance, that the Russian collapse is so serious a thing for the Allies as many people think it is. The historic and traditional enmities between the Slav and the Teuton are not going to be reconciled in a minute. The oppressions of the Teutonic invaders already are making the Russian people see their frightful mistake, and the deeper the Germans penetrate into Russia the worse it is going to be for them in the end. I think in time that is going to react in favor of the Allies instead of against them. I am not a military man, and, therefore, my judgment about that may not be worth anything, but I believe that upon the logic of the situation, upon the antagonism of these races, upon the feeling that the great Russian people have in their souls, the yearning for liberty, the first taste of which they have had, and the intoxication of which was so great that it disintegrated them, de-



One thing the loan does

stroyed their offensive power for the time being—I believe that that is going to reassert itself with commanding and overpowering force ultimately and that they are going to turn upon Germany and make it very difficult and very serious for them on their eastern frontier and in their eastern section. But at least we have learned the lesson from what has happened to Russia to such an extent that we cannot take any chances here.

But the peace of the world can never again be secured until the whole German ideal is destroyed. That ideal is a repulsive and impossible ideal if civilization is going to progress. If civilization is going to go backward, then it ought to be realized. But I don't believe that we are going into the Dark Ages again. We may go through the valley of the shadow until we get victory, but as long as America has a soul, we will have that victory!

Southern Women Aid Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Headquarters of the third Liberty Loan in the sixth federal reserve district reported on Saturday that \$3,603,900 had already been recorded by the reserve bank, and that this represented approximately one-fifth of the total subscriptions so far made in this district. The bulk of these subscriptions has not yet been turned in. The New Orleans branch bank reports \$1,135,050, while the Atlanta bank has \$2,468,950.

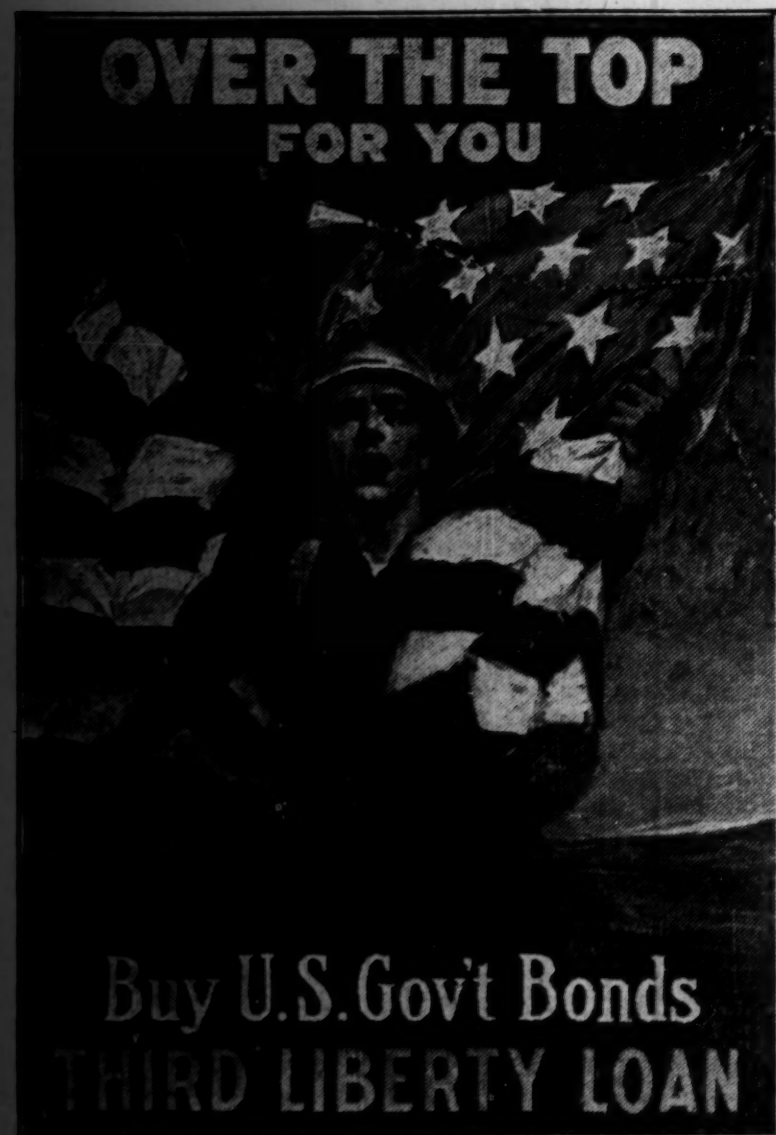
The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Alabama has reported a total of \$2,500,000 sold for the first week. The Georgia woman's committee obtained \$85,950 in only three counties, while women of Florida got \$470,150 in 17 counties. Atlanta's local campaigns begin on Tuesday.

PORTO RICO GOVERNOR ON TRIP

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, Governor of Porto Rico, is expected to arrive at an Atlantic port today, en route to Washington.



An appeal to new Americans



The "Over-the-Top" poster

GEM INDUSTRY
OF AUSTRALIA

Precious Stones Mined and Prepared for Market in Large and Growing Quantity

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—In addition to the vast mineral and agricultural scope of Australia, there lies within her many natural resources the scope for a largely developing industry; the gem industry and others dependent upon it. Already gem mining, pearl fishing, gem cutting and polishing, and various like industries have laid secure foundations in certain of the states. But a bigger future is anticipated by such experts as Mr. Daniel Groves, of South African reputation.

A good proportion of the precious stones are represented in Australia; diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, opals, tourmalines, topazes, garnets, and amethysts are to be found; while pearl shell forms the basis of the most important industries of the northern part of the continent. One stone, in particular, the Australian black opal, is absolutely unique, and obtains nowhere else in the world.

Diamonds are found to a limited extent in New South Wales and in South Australia. The chief mines are at Copeton in the Inverell District, and at Oakley Creek. The Copeton diamond is small, but extremely lustrous, and is consequently in great demand; this especially as the stones are wonderfully uniform in size. The deposits are associated with the stream drifts that lie concealed beneath the basaltic flow, and the average output is estimated at four diamonds to the carat. Larger stones occur, however; the largest on record in New South Wales, weighing over 28 carats.

Development work has gained considerable ground during the last few years, and improved washing systems are steadily increasing the output. At the Alfreda mine, for instance, a six-foot rotary panning machine has been installed for the more extensive treatment of the wash, the result being a return of as many as 50 diamonds per day of eight hours. The stones here are mostly found in alluvial deposits. In addition to these, however, a dolerite structure of unprospected extent has been proved to be lying immediately beneath the diamondiferous wash. Samples of the rock-filling, taken from a shaft which was sunk for 70 feet in the structure, have been tested by the mines department and pronounced to be an identical formation to the proved diamond matrix rock found in the Donnamia fissure at the Oakley Creek mine.

It is a practical part of the thoroughgoing mining development scheme to raise a few hundred loads of this dolerite from different sections of the structure, and when decomposed, to wash the material in order to test the ground. As yellow soft rock is met with in the shaft, for a depth of 50 feet, the disintegration by atmospheric exposure is a rapid process, and the ground is easily washed in order to test its value. If diamonds are contained therein in payable quantities, the future of the field is assured; for, with a payable diamond matrix proved, the industry would rapidly increase, owing to the permanency of the undertaking.

The dolerite matrix, laid open for disintegration according to the new methods in the Oakley Creek mines, has been found under microscopic observation to be composed of gem-sand calcites, iron oxide, magnetic, ilmenite, zircons, bright crystals, and garnets, thus proving that the fissure 140 feet below the outcrop is a true diamondiferous inclusion of great importance.

Tin and diamonds are frequently found together. The Banca, and Malacca and Soldier Hill mines are consistent producers of both. In the Banca mines wash has been met within seams of two inches thickness of almost pure tin. Malacca mine diamonds are notably clear and clean and command a good price for their natural uncut brilliancy. Black diamonds and the very brilliant octahedrons are found in the tin deposits of the Deep Shaft mine. Some of these black diamonds, or "boarts" as they are called, weigh as much as four carats apiece, and are famous as the hardest known form of the diamond's crystallization.

Three years ago Mr. Edwin Streeter, after careful investigation, expressed the geological opinion that the thousands of stones obtained in the Inverell country, being of small size, must have traveled far from their original source, which must ultimately be discovered. This has given rise to a general and widespread impression in Australia that big diamond fields, equal to those of South Africa and Brazil, will be found in the northern districts of New South Wales. Mr. Daniel Groves, the diamond expert of South Africa, upholds this theory; in his judgment also the Oakley Creek class of diamond is equal to the best Brazilian of the same size.

To Mr. Groves is due the initiation of the scheme to complete the jewel industry in Australia by cutting and polishing at home, instead of shipping the uncut stones to Europe for that purpose. Due to him also is the organized local research into the true origin of the Australian diamond; for with that object in view, Mr. Groves, a few years ago, spent 12 months inspecting the diamond matrices at Oakley Creek.

According to Mr. Groves, "pikette" is the source of the diamonds; those found in alluvial, for instance, being derived from the decomposed matrix called "pikette." It is his conviction that in close proximity to rich alluvial deposits of diamonds embedded in clay will invariably be found the matrix source intersecting the granite mass, and that the diamond-bearing matrix

area of the Inverell District is consequently much greater than is supposed. The black opal, exclusive to Australia, is perhaps the rarest and most coveted of Australian gems. It is to be found here and there in the matrix of ironstone and sandstone in the Lightning Ridge District of New South Wales. Mr. Murphy of Sydney, one time manager of opal mines in Lightning Ridge, says that this stone is incapable of being counterfeited.

The "Opal City" is situated at White Cliffs in the extreme west of New South Wales. The workings at Lightning Ridge, or Wallangulla in the aboriginal tongue, are comparatively recent, and are more or less devoted to the black opal. With opal getting chance, rather than experience, appears to win the day for the new chum or the old miner. The method is fairly simple. Two kinds of picks are employed: a driving pick for sinking through the surface stone, the other for gouging in the soft opal clay. A shaft may be sunk anywhere from 10 to 100 feet before it strikes the opal clay. To balance these hazards and drawbacks, however, is the fact that but little capital is necessary for the working of a claim, while the outfit is cheap, consisting merely of picks, a shovel, windlass, ropes, and buckets. An opal weighing nine carats, a completely opalized spiral shell, showing no sign of its organic origin, was purchased on the opal grounds at White Cliffs some few years ago; it was so entirely unique in kind that it was believed to be a freak. A good opal weighing five ounces has been valued at \$300, while a fine specimen of black opal weighing 6½ carats has fetched \$102.

It is difficult to prophesy what future there is in store for the Australian precious stones industry. As yet the wealth of the Commonwealth in this direction has barely been tapped. In Australia some boldly assert that the possibilities of this industry are limitless. Future developments will be watched with interest and eagerness.

MR. BRANTING ON
CIVIL WAR IN FINLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The correspondent of the Copenhagen paper, "Politiken," had an interview with Mr. Branting at Stockholm on Feb. 15 regarding the civil war in Finland. At that time the Activist parties in Sweden were calling for intervention in favor of the White Guard in Finland. Mr. Branting strongly supported the policy of the Swedish Government which was against intervention, except in the shape of trying to conciliate the two contending parties. He was, however, quite outspoken in his description of the Finnish Red Guard, and made the following statement:

"Swedish social democracy regrets sincerely that our colleagues in Finland have allowed themselves to be tempted to resist the majority and the Government chosen by the majority, by armed force. We have witnessed the development with sorrow. We feel indignant at the murderous deeds, and the early reports have aroused painful feelings among us. We instinctively condemn actions taken in the name of the Finnish social democracy, the name of which has been abused to a greater or lesser extent. The Finnish policy has been adopted in the broadest democratic manner, and rebellion against the policy of the majority is a political mistake of the worst kind. . . . I have been told that there was a sharp division of opinion among the party leaders as to whether the revolution should take place or not, and that about 50 were in favor of it and about 40 against. The minority has bowed to the decision, but I believe that many of them have done so with despair in their hearts, and possibly also trusting thereby to avert those misfortunes which would result, in the most extreme elements should alone rule. We have been told that a congress of the organized workers is to determine the ultimate situation of the country. Is not this most unwise? Development can only be safeguarded by acknowledging equal rights for all citizens."

In reply to the question whether the Activists were correct in thinking that the revolutionary flame would spread from Finland to Sweden, Mr. Branting replied: "Generalizations both from the Bolshevik and Activist points of view are equally incorrect. The conditions for such a revolution are not the same in other Scandinavian countries. But it is of the greatest importance that the Swedish workmen should not get the idea that they are to be driven into a war of any kind against their brothers in Finland. In such a case social democracy will be driven to extreme actions, even though they may not resort to revolutionary measures. By strikes or by other reprisals we must hinder anything that would place the classes in sharp opposition to each other, in such a manner as at present is non-existent."

Mr. Branting was then asked why the export of arms and ammunition to Finland was hindered by the Government. His reply was: "Such an export is not only disputable, according to international law, but might also become very dangerous for us. If once started it would soon be stated that rifles are of no use, that guns and machine guns are required—which would mean arms belonging to the Swedish State. It would be said that as the Government had agreed to A, they must also agree to B. Then we should be involved in the misfortune. Besides there are no arms of any consequence in Sweden, except those belonging to the State. Permission for the export of arms has not been asked for to any considerable extent, because they are not to be found in Sweden. There has also been some talk of opening up transit of arms from Germany to Finland, but there is no need to send them through Sweden. They can be dispatched by sea."

VACCINE INTERESTS'
POWER DISCLOSED

Letter Written to Mayor of New York Charges Also That Public Health Departments Are Dominated by Doctors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Domination of public health departments by medical and vaccine interests is charged by Charles M. Higgins of the Anti-Vaccination League of America in a letter to Mayor Hylan. Mr. Higgins wrote the letter some time ago and, up to the time this article was written, had received no reply of any kind.

In the letter Mr. Higgins points out what he says is the dangerous power wielded by the medical and vaccine interests, declares that there are many fatalities in children every year from vaccination, and that these are shamefully denied and concealed by these interests.

Mr. Higgins holds that the commissioner of health and registrar of vital statistics should not be medical doctors controlled by medical interests, but able laymen, such as sanitary engineers and expert statisticians, under a system like that in use in England.

A part of the letter reads: "I have also repeatedly requested information and copies of death certificates from the Department of Health, which will prove these vaccination deaths and which is my legal right as a taxpayer under section 1545 of the City Charter, but the present commissioner of health, a medical doctor, has willfully and illegally denied me this right and I have been forced to appeal to the courts by mandamus proceedings to legally compel him to furnish copies of these death certificates, which proceedings are now pending in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn before Judge Aspinall."

Since the letter was written this legal action has been decided against Mr. Higgins, but he is preparing to take further steps.

After showing the strength of the various medical societies operating in the State of New York, Mr. Higgins writes that there are also over 50 vaccine concerns licensed by the United States Government to manufacture their products for human use, one of which, he declares, is the Health Department of the city of New York. "The awful slaughter of our little school children is shamefully and persistently denied and concealed by our doctors interested in or biased for vaccination," Mr. Higgins continues, "and this general denial and concealment is very easy for these doctors because in this country our departments of health and vital statistics are completely controlled by vaccinating doctors and members of our big medical societies, but in England, where these departments are not controlled by medical doctors, and where the Minister of Health and Registrar-General are both able and eminent laymen having no medical bias or interest to conceal the real truth from the people, such vaccination deaths are regularly reported every year and in many years it is shown that the total deaths from smallpox exceed the total deaths from smallpox, and in most of these years the deaths in the infant and child ages from vaccination exceed the deaths in the same child ages from smallpox even three to ten fold!"

"I now want to show what a gigantic interest the doctors have in our whole city government. The Hon. George McAneny, who is in close touch with the profession, has recently told us in a medical journal that there are 8100 registered doctors in the city of New York alone and that out of this number nearly one-fifth or 1632 are in the employment or service of the city, which pays a million dollars a year for this service!"

"It is therefore obvious from all the figures now given what a powerful medical control the people are now under, unconsciously to themselves, and what a powerfully entrenched and organized medical force we actually have in public office in our body politic in city and State which, under the forms and appearances of looking after the public interest only, is in the strongest possible position to look after the interest of its own profession first and to be safely able to deny and conceal the injurious or fatal effects of any of the medical practices, experiments or fads which it may be regularly using or trying on the public for the time being."

"And as this great interest has just now got control of the coroner's office also, it is obvious that the climax of medical ambition for control of our departments is now capped, and its dangerous power made complete at every point."

"Not only, therefore, should we have kept the office of coroner out of the controlling hands of the doctors for obvious reasons, but we should also now take the still more important departments of public health and vital statistics out of these hands which now control them, and put these offices in the hands of able laymen with honest doctors under them, as is now the practice in democratic England, where the yearly reports of the Registrar-General, thus controlled, are considered of the highest statistical authority in the world, and where medical mistakes and disasters are not denied and concealed, as under our present evil system."

"Under the reform here suggested our health commissioners should be lay experts not controlled by medical bias or interest; and the Registrar of Vital Statistics should be an expert lay statistician, such as a life insurance

actuary, who will be interested solely in giving the people the full statistical truth without medical bias or concealment."

SCOPE OF BRITISH
INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, presided at a dinner recently given by the Industrial League.

Referring to the position at the front, Mr. Roberts said German militarism was never more rampant than it was at present. Germany was never more confident of victory, never more buoyed up with hopes of territorial expansion and indemnities which would enhance her military and economical power. For this reason, it was imperative to preserve unity at home. Continuing, Mr. Roberts said the country should be better prepared for the coming of peace than it had been for the outbreak of war. It would be impossible to repair the devastation of war, he declared, if it were followed by a period of industrial strife.

Mr. Roberts then went on to speak of the Industrial League. The only condition imposed by the league, he said, was that every member should be a patriot, and willing to work for the establishment of industrial harmony. The functions of the league were entirely of a propagandist and advisory character. It aimed at spreading knowledge and good will and generally at promoting an atmosphere conducive to harmonious discussions between employers and employees. It was the duty of every employer and every trade unionist throughout the country, he thought, to facilitate the establishment of the industrial councils which were being set up in various trades. He was desirous, Mr. Roberts said, that his class should have the best possible wages that industry could afford, and in return the workers must be prepared to give of their best. Higher wages, he maintained, would increase the consuming capacity of the people, and less attention would need to be concentrated on foreign trade.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, labor member of the War Cabinet, announced that as a result of discussions between the Prime Minister, the engineers, and himself, he thought the engineers were ready to give their hearty cooperation in the workshops in the present crisis.

GAS FUEL REGULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—According to the policy outlined by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board in a letter sent to all producing and distributing gas companies, large industrial consumers in Western Ontario will be compelled to use other fuel after July 1 next. In the meantime, a survey of the situation is to be made and future action will then be more definitely decided upon, but, after the above date, rigid conservation will be enforced in order to prolong the supply of the gas fields. Large consumers are urged to make immediate alterations in their plants and get in supplies of coal or other fuel as soon as possible so that the amount of gas used for manufacturing purposes may be reduced even before the above date.



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ENFORCEMENT OF
DRY LAW PLANNED

New Hampshire Governor Calls Conference of Officials on Act Which Goes Into Effect May 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONCORD, N. H.—Gov. Henry W. Keyes plans to call into conference all the officials charged with enforcing the law in this State to consider the bone-dry prohibition law which goes into effect May 1. The Governor informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he will have every county solicitor, together with Attorney-General James P. Tuttle and Prohibition Commissioner Jonathan S. Lewis at a meeting at the State House April 24.

The Governor said possible trouble in enforcing prohibition may be avoided by a general understanding through the State of how the new law will be interpreted and operated.

"All the regularly elected officials, such as county prosecuting officers, should cooperate heartily with Mr. Lewis, who will have as his sole function the proper carrying into effect of the prohibitory law," said the Governor. He feels that without active and energetic aid, the commissioner will have difficulty in certain sections where local authorities might be inclined to wink at violations.

Greatest difficulty in enforcement is anticipated in the southern part of the State where automobiles will be able to bring in from Massachusetts cities considerable quantities of liquor. More than two-thirds of the present saloon territory of New Hampshire is within 35 miles of Lawrence and Lowell, Mass.

JERUSALEM SINCE
THE BRITISH ENTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Letters from Jerusalem have been received by the Jewish News Bureau at Zurich, containing very interesting accounts of life in the Holy City since its liberation from the Turks. In a letter to her parents a lady says: "Since the blessed day of the entry of the British troops we are very happy. We get our daily bread. If you only knew what that means after so many months of terrorism under the Turkish yoke. My husband is earning a good deal of money as secretary of an agency and is paid in cash—in gold. Just realize what that means to us after we have had to exist upon depreciated Turkish paper money for more than a year. We can pay our debts now, and live a peaceful and happy life, only clouded by anxiety as to your fate."

In another letter, an official of the Art-Tradess School in Bezael writes: "Our institute is flourishing and we can almost imagine we are living in normal times. We are founding a Hebrew literary monthly journal which should prove of great intellectual value for our young people. The authorities show the greatest good will toward the new publication."

Very different stories come from those parts of Palestine outside the occupation of the British Army. In Galilee the situation is terrible. There

are some 6000 evicted persons for whom food, transportation and clothing must be furnished. In Chederah there are 3000 of these destitute persons; in Sirchra-Jakob, 350; in Haifa, 350; Tiberias, 1000; and Safed 1000. For the most part they are living in open huts covered only with eucalyptus leaves, which offer but a miserable shelter in the winter. In Safed there is much suffering and a great lack of food.

Letters from Cracow and Lemberg tell of anti-Jewish demonstrations in Galicia where the Jews were robbed and beaten. In Cracow Jews were attacked in the streets, and their stores were pillaged. Reports from several provincial towns tell of their desperate plight. In Rzeszow the Jews were most brutally treated, and in Lemberg anti-Jewish pamphlets written in the most inflammatory language were distributed in the schools. They ended with the words: "This pamphlet costs ten hellers. The proceeds to be given to the fund for cleansing Poland from the Jews."

TRAFFIC AS USUAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Canadian representatives of the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Pacific Railway having offices in this city have been advising from headquarters in St. Paul, Minn., that the order of W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railways in the United States, prohibiting American railways from soliciting freight and passenger traffic in Canada, will not affect their agencies. Both lines intend operating sections of their systems as usual and the Toronto offices will remain open.

LUMBER PRICES ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Lumber prices have been advanced at all prairie yards \$2 a thousand for "commons." This makes a total price of \$40 per thousand as compared with \$38 three years ago. Increased cost of manufacturing is given as the reason.

BREWERIES ARE
MAKING NEAR-BEER

About One-Tenth of the Beer Brewed in United States Used in the New Beverage, for Which Demand Is Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Something like 10 per cent of the beer brewed in the United States is being used to make so-called "near-beer," this bureau has been told by a man in an official position in relation to the brewing industry. He said he anticipated if prohibition came that a good many of the breweries would simply go on making near-beer instead of their old product.

The increased production of near-beer and the rapidity of this development are striking features of the brewing situation. Breweries all over the country are turning out beverages of this character. The names of the beverages run into the hundreds. In printing a list of 200 titles of these drinks several months ago The Western Brewer, published in this city, remarked that the number of them would probably surprise people in the brewing business.

The National Brewing Company, to take a local concern for example, is handling its non-alcoholic productions as the National Beverage Company. The company tells this bureau that it has recently made a considerable addition to its plant to take care of this business. The extension cost \$150,000. The demand for these beverages is increasing, the company adds, and says that it is coming from all over.

When beer is used in making a wholly non-alcoholic near-beer, the alcohol, it goes without saying, is entirely abstracted. The National Beverage Company says that some of these drinks are made without ever having any alcohol in them.

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For Authentic Designs and Obvious Reasons, we should also now take the still more important departments of public health and vital statistics out of these hands which now control them, and put these offices in the hands of able laymen with honest doctors under them, as is now the practice in democratic England, where the yearly reports of the Registrar-General, thus controlled, are considered of the highest statistical authority in the world, and where medical mistakes and disasters are not denied and concealed, as under our present evil system.

Under the reform here suggested our health commissioners should be lay experts not controlled by medical bias or interest; and the Registrar of Vital Statistics should be an expert lay statistician, such as a life insurance

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"The awful slaughter of our little school children is shamefully and persistently denied and concealed by our doctors interested in or biased for vaccination," Mr. Higgins continues, "and this general denial and concealment is very easy for these doctors because in this country our departments of health and vital statistics are completely controlled by vaccinating doctors and members of our big medical societies, but in England, where these departments are not controlled by medical doctors, and where the Minister of Health and Registrar-General are both able and eminent laymen having no medical bias or interest to conceal the real truth from the people, such vaccination deaths are regularly reported every year and in many years it is shown that the total deaths from smallpox exceed the total deaths from smallpox, and in most of these years the deaths in the infant and child ages from vaccination exceed the deaths in the same child ages from smallpox even three to ten fold!"

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"The awful slaughter of our little school children is shamefully and persistently denied and concealed by our doctors interested in or biased for vaccination," Mr. Higgins continues, "and this general denial and concealment is very easy for these doctors because in this country our departments of health and vital statistics are completely controlled by vaccinating doctors and members of our big medical societies, but in England, where these departments are not controlled by medical doctors, and where the Minister of Health and Registrar-General are both able and eminent laymen having no medical bias or interest to conceal the real truth from the people, such vaccination deaths are regularly reported every year and in many years it is shown that the total deaths from smallpox exceed the total deaths from smallpox, and in most of these years the deaths in the infant and child ages from vaccination exceed the deaths in the same child ages from smallpox even three to ten fold!"

"I now want to show what a gigantic interest the doctors have in our whole city government. The Hon. George McAneny, who is in close touch with the profession, has recently told us in a medical journal that there are 8100 registered doctors in the city of New York alone and that out of this number nearly one-fifth or 1632 are in the employment or service of the city, which pays a million dollars a year for this service!"

"It is therefore obvious from all the figures now given what a powerful medical control the people are now under, unconsciously to themselves, and what a powerfully entrenched and organized medical force we actually have in public office in our body politic in city and State which, under the forms and appearances of looking after the public interest only, is in the strongest possible position to look after the interest of its own profession first and to be safely able to deny and conceal the injurious or fatal effects of any of the medical practices, experiments or fads which it may be regularly using or trying on the public for the time being."

"And as this great interest has just now got control of the coroner's office also, it is obvious that the climax of medical ambition for control of our departments is now capped, and its dangerous power made complete at every point."

"Not only, therefore, should we have kept the office of coroner out of the controlling hands of the doctors for obvious reasons, but we should also now take the still more important departments of public health and vital statistics out of these hands which now control them, and put these offices in the hands of able laymen with honest doctors under them, as is now the practice in democratic England, where the yearly reports of the Registrar-General, thus controlled, are considered of the highest statistical authority in the world, and where medical mistakes and disasters are not denied and concealed, as under our present evil system."

"Under the reform here suggested our health commissioners should be lay experts not controlled by medical bias or interest; and the Registrar of Vital Statistics should be an expert lay statistician, such as a life insurance

actuary, who will be interested solely in giving the people the full statistical truth without medical bias or concealment."

THE SOUTHERN SKY
FOR MAY

In Genesis we read that the lights of the firmament, in addition to their other functions, were created to be "for seasons, and for days, and years." The question of time is important, and we may well consider some facts related to it. The basic unity of ordinary reckoning is the day, and yet there are several kinds of day. The master clock upon which all our timepieces depend is the spinning earth. This is the hand; the heavenly bodies are the figures of the dial. Unconscious of the earth beneath our feet, turning eastward, we see the sky-dial sweep ever from east to west over us, and we speak of the sun and stars as rising and setting.

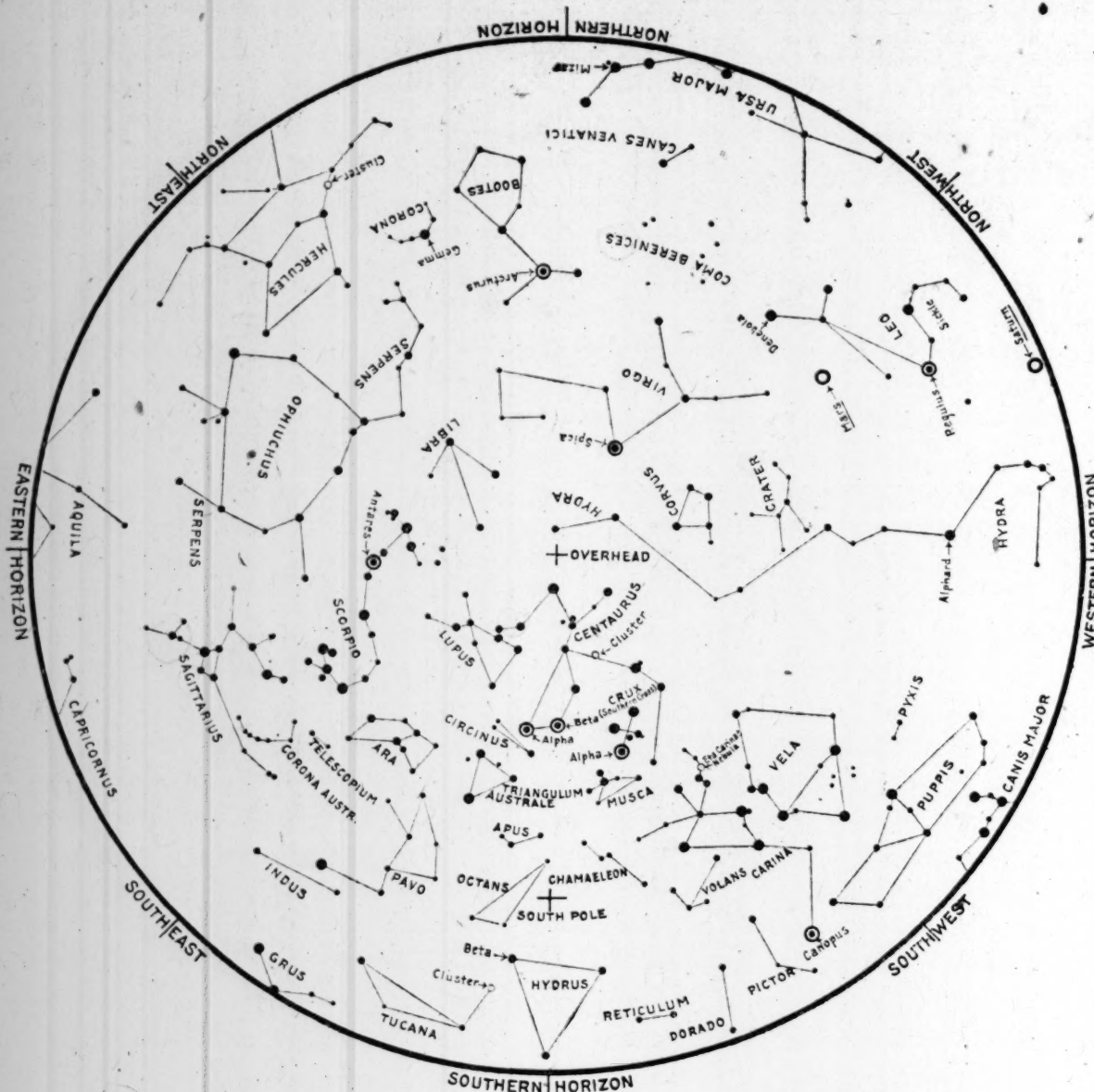
The earth revolves on its axis with all but invariable exactness. In what time? Almost anyone will say in 24 hours. Let us test this by a simple experiment. Stand where you can see a tall building or church spire against the sky and watch some bright star like Spica or Arcturus as it passes it from east to west. Note the time of passage by your watch for several nights. If the work is carefully done, you will find the interval from night to night to be 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds. This is the sidereal day, consisting of 24 sidereal hours, which are shorter than 24 solar hours by 3 minutes and 56 seconds. The sidereal day is the real time required for the earth to make one full revolution on its axis, but during that time the sun has moved a little eastward in its apparent path, and so the earth must turn about four minutes longer to bring the sun into the same relative position with our meridian. Thus, the stars are seen to come to the same position about four minutes earlier each night by our watches, and this gives us our change of constellations as the year advances. Otherwise, we should always see the same stars at all seasons. One will notice that the times given in the caption to the maps come earlier by one hour for intervals of about 15 days, or, more exactly, 24 hours in the course of a year.

When we set up a sundial and measure accurately the interval between successive noons as shown by the sun on the dial, we find that the length of day thus determined differs with the time of year. The cause is twofold. The elliptic, or the sun's apparent path in the sky, is inclined 23½ degrees to the celestial equator, which introduces an inequality, and, because the orbit of the earth is not exactly circular, the apparent daily motion of the sun in this path is variable. Therefore, days measured by the sun are not of uniform length. To avoid this difficulty, a "fictitious sun" or "mean sun" is imagined to move uniformly along the celestial equator at the average rate of the real sun in the elliptic, so that both mean and real suns will complete their annual course at the same time. The difference between apparent and mean solar time, as they are called, is termed the "equation of time." This will explain the columns of our almanacs marked "sun fast" or "sun slow," which simply indicate how many minutes the time as shown by the sundial differs from the time given by the clock. Although apparent time is so unsatisfactory, it was in earlier days the only kind in general use. It was retained in France as late as 1816. The change to mean time was a boon to the Paris watch-makers, for now they could satisfy their customers, who previously had complained of their watches.

Standard time is simply mean solar time for a particular meridian chosen to give a fair average for the zone covered. Sidereal time, though not useful for everyday purposes, meets the astronomer's needs. He finds the best method is first to determine the sidereal time from the stars, and then from it compute the mean solar time for general use.

The Southern Cross in May is high in the sky during the evening hours. Indeed, it is called in Peru La Cruz del Mayo, or the Cross of May. When the star Alpha of the cross is above Beta of Hydra, both stars are on the meridian, and in observing them at that time we shall be looking due south. We may note from these observations that the cross passes the meridian about four minutes earlier each night, showing the advance of star time over solar time. The Hydra is now plunging head foremost toward the western horizon, while its tail is lingering near the zenith. Leo is ready to set while Bootes and Virgo are on or near the meridian. Overhead to the southward are Centaurus and Lupus. Scorpio, advancing high in the eastern sky, claims our attention. The bright red star, Antares, marks the Scorpion's heart, and is sometimes called Cor Scorpionis. Sagittarius, Ophiuchus and Hercules are all above the horizon. The configuration called the Milk-Dipper in Sagittarius is right side up in the Milky Way. It is easily recognized from its shape. The Southern Crown (Corona Australis) in the southeast vies with the Northern Crown in the northeast. In an area southward from Hydra in the west no bright stars are visible. More to the southward we meet the galaxy. Only eight first-magnitude stars are now seen. There were 14 in view on our map for March.

The planet Jupiter may be seen low in the early evening sky during the fore part of the month, being still in Taurus. Of course, the constellation Taurus is meant, and not the sign of the zodiac, as the zodiacal terminology is now seldom used by astronomers. Saturn is just setting at the hour of observation, following the example of Neptune. Mars is above Regulus as shown on the map. The other planets are all in the early morning sky. For a few days near May 24 there will be a good opportunity to see Mercury just before sunrise, since it is at its greatest western elongation and is about nine degrees farther south than the sun. The phases of the moon in Green-



The May evening sky for the southern hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on May 7 at 11 p. m., May 23 at 10 p. m., June 7 at 9 p. m., and June 22 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that portion of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of the planets are underscored on the map.

which mean time on the basis of the civil day are as follows: Last quarter on May 3 at 19:26 p. m., new moon on May 10 at 1:01 p. m., first quarter on May 17 at 8:14 p. m., and full moon on May 25 at 10:32 p. m. The moon will be in perigee on May 8 and in apogee on May 20. It will pass near the planets as follows: Uranus on May 5, Venus on May 7, Mercury on May 9, Jupiter on May 12, Neptune and Saturn on May 16, and Mars on May 19.

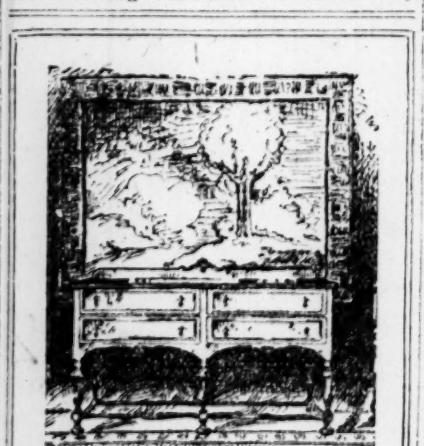
MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In the course of his speech at the annual assembly of the National Free Church Council at the City Temple, which has been already mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the criticism to which he had been subjected for not giving sufficient prominence to the League of Nations in his speeches. He declared that he had said a good deal about the League of Nations. In the carefully studied statement which he had made, early in the year, of the aims of the Allies, he had put that definitely forward, and he had said it repeatedly, and if he did not say more, and say it oftener, and say it with greater elaboration and with more words, it was because the Bolshevik had taught them one lesson, at any rate; that a real League of Nations did not come by talking about it. They had forgotten something that was essential, that once they had begun they had got to fight for it. The result was that while they were writing dispatches and making speeches about the League of Nations, they had been left with barely half a nation to enter into a league with anybody. While they had been talking about the rights of self-determination, and allowing their armies to fall to pieces, the Germans had been stripping Russia of province after province, and while they still went on talking, the Germans had added Reval on to Riga, and were on their way to making Odessa a German port. That was not the way to get a League of Nations.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to warn his audience in all sincerity not to mistake phrases for facts. There was nothing worse even in peace; it was disastrous in war. He or anyone else could frame declarations for them of the most resounding equity as a basis for peace, every one of which would be accepted with a loud tongue by the Prussian war lord, and yet they would find, exactly as the Bolshevik had done, when these phrases came to be interpreted, that they were as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. No man had discouraged so eloquently on the League of Nations as the Kaiser. He would have satisfied the minutest and most exacting critic in the Free Church Council. Had they read his reply to the Pope? He breathed the spirit of brotherhood and Christian kindness. There was never a word about giving up Belgium, but there were whole passages on disarmament; not a syllable about surrendering Lithuania and Courland, but on the League of Nations he was absolutely sound. Why? What did he say? "Not only do I accept the League of Nations, but Germany is prepared to place herself at the head of it." When he had seen that, re-

marked Mr. Lloyd George, he had known what he really meant. It was then that they found the spirit of dominance still there—the danger wrapped in the Sermon on the Mount. They had had treaties before. They must now prove that they could give reality to them. There were millions of young men from all lands in the British Empire, from France, from Italy, in battle array—there were millions who in due time would be there from America. They were engaged in demonstrating to the Prussian war lord that the world had reached that stage of civilization where justice could be enforced against the most powerful nations that trampled upon its decrees. Those were the true apostles of the League of Nations. If they failed all leagues would be shams, and all treaties would continue to be nothing but "scraps of paper." If they succeeded—and they would do so—if they succeeded, or, rather, when they succeeded, the League of Nations would be an established fact. Then they might beat their swords into plowshares, not till then.

THE NEWS PRINT ISSUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—When the inquiry into the cost of news-print was resumed before Commissioner R. A. Pringle, a statement was made by one of the counsel that unless the demands of the International Union of Mill Workers for increased wages, and better working conditions were met by

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the manufacturers of news print in Canada and the United States, a strike would go into effect on May 1, which might involve all union men of the North American continent. Mr. Henderson, K. C., the counsel in question, said that a very serious situation had arisen, owing to the fact that the manufacturers found themselves absolutely unable to comply with the requests of the men, which meant a difference of from \$3 to \$5.50 per ton in the manufacture of paper. The Mill Workers Union had further informed the manufacturers that their demands were as reasonable as it was possible to make them, and that they were not subject to compromise or arbitration. The inquiry was adjourned until April 23.

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NEW YORK WOMEN
RALLY TO DRYS

Register in 38 Cities of State
Ready to Cast Their Votes
Against License-Ratification
to Be Issue in Fall Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Women of 38 cities of this State are to be permitted, tomorrow, to lay aside their long and patiently-worn white ribbons and take up, instead, the more potent, because direct, weapon of the ballot to help settle the license question at the special local option elections. And the women, many of whom have for years been working for the cause of temperance, have registered in such large numbers that the wets, who have a shrewd suspicion that the new voters will roll up a large dry vote, are decidedly disturbed and uncomfortable. City after city reports that an astonishingly large number of women have made all necessary preliminary arrangements for voting, and in the sections where the fight is likely to be closest and most bitterly fought, there the women seem to be rallying to the support of the dries in full force.

"The outlook is very satisfactory," said Miss Adella Potter, head of the organization department of the Anti-Saloon League. "We fully expect to carry more than a majority of the 38 cities which are to vote on the question. If any go wet it will be because the campaign in those cities was started too late to be effective or was not carried on in the right way, that is all, not because of lack of interest." Syracuse is one of the cities of which the dries feel confident of winning. It is said that 40,000 women registered there. Binghamton is also mentioned as being in the dry column, more than 15,000 women having registered, as against upward of 12,000 men. The wets are said to have tried canvassing the women, but to have given it up, the results being too discouraging. At Newburgh more than 4500 women have registered, and as the total male vote last November was but 5500, the wets are disturbed there, too, although they are pinning high hopes on the business interests of the city, particularly upon the new shipyard. At Lockport the registration of men and women voters is very nearly equal as it is at New Rochelle, Gloversville, Johnstown and a number of other cities. In Watertown the registration of women is said to have exceeded that of the men of the place by 15 per cent. Altogether, it is believed that in many cases the vote of the women will decide the issue, the wets agreeing with the dries on this point, especially when they learn that in some places as many as seven women have registered to one man.

"It is now recognized that failure to ratify the Federal Prohibition

Amendment at this session of the New York Legislature was a grave political blunder," said William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. "The league has started the new campaign and is already preparing, as the agency of the prohibition forces which are federated for effective work without reference to party or creed, to help them protect friends and leave at home all enemies of the people upon this question, in order that a Legislature may be elected in which there will be a majority that cannot be tampered with, and which will be beyond the reach of manipulation by professing friends of prohibition who are in fact playing the brewers' game. Complete ratification next year, when nearly 40 states hold their biennial legislative sessions, will not be delayed a particle, provided the prohibition forces win a clean cut victory in the primary and election this fall. "New York not only gave submission of the amendment to the nation, but New York has now insured ratification."

ALBERTA AND TRUSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Alberta Government has under contemplation the question of taking over the trust company business in Alberta as a government organization. Nothing will be done in this regard at this session, however, as the Government has not been able to prepare legislation. In any case, the act regarding trusts will be made much more stringent than at present.

FOOD CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—In order to insure a complete and equitable observance of the new food regulations over 100 caterers have united in an organization to be known as the Hotel and Restaurant Branch of the Retail Merchants Association, and a committee has been appointed to act as an advisory council to cooperate with the Canada Food Board.

BRAZIL GAINS IN
FOOD PRODUCTION

Great Agricultural Expansion
Reported in Northern States—
Further Increase Said to Be
Limited Only by Labor Lack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Citing official figures to show the remarkable increase in food production made in Brazil during the last four years, José Malheiros, an importer and exporter of Rio de Janeiro, declared in New Orleans recently that the labor supply is the only limit to further increase. Great agricultural expansion, he declared, is taking place in the northern state of Bahia, Pernambuco, Amazonas and Para. Heretofore, he explained, the southern states have borne, as best they could, the agricultural burdens of the country. He attributed this to the financial agreement with France under which Brazil is paying the French loans with exports of foodstuffs instead of gold, and to the high prices for products, making it profitable to employ the large floating population of the rubber country and northern states in food production.

Mr. Malheiros pointed out that where one ton of chilled beef was shipped from the country in 1914, 62,300 tons were exported to Europe in the first 11 months of 1917, that 36,000 tons of rice were exported in 1917 against two in 1914; that 3000 tons of potatoes were exported in 1917, though the same staple had been imported the year before; that nearly 25,000 tons of corn were exported in 1917, though imports were necessary in 1916; that more than 90,000 tons of beans were exported in 1917, compared with four in 1914; that more than 122,000 tons of sugar were shipped out in 1917, against 29,065 in 1914, and that about 30,000 tons of manioc flour were exported in 1917, against 4400 in 1914.

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of Success, Despite War Con-
ditions—Nationals Tomorrow

| FINAL STANDING OF AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUBS IN 1917 | | | |
|---|-----|------|-------|
| Club | Won | Lost | P. C. |
| Chicago | 100 | 54 | .649 |
| Boston | 96 | 62 | .609 |
| Cleveland | 88 | 66 | .571 |
| Detroit | 78 | 75 | .510 |
| Washington | 74 | 79 | .484 |
| New York | 71 | 82 | .462 |
| St. Louis | 57 | 97 | .367 |
| Philadelphia | 55 | 98 | .359 |

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Washington.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The major league championship baseball season of 1918 is due to get under way this afternoon with two games scheduled to be played. The contests due to be played this afternoon are in the eastern section of the American League, Philadelphia meeting Boston in this city and New York meeting Washington at Washington. The National League opening is due to take place tomorrow afternoon and the western clubs of the American League will open on that day.

The American League clubs face the season of 1918 with apparent confidence as regards the success of the race, despite war conditions which are prevailing at the present time. When the 1917 season opened the United States was not in the war, so that the clubs had all their star players in action and a public fully as interested in the great game as in previous years. Today finds these conditions changed. Many of the star players of 1917 will not be seen in the American League this summer as some have enlisted while others have been drafted. The Boston Red Sox have been hit hard in this respect as such well-known stars as J. J. Barry, manager, captain and second baseman; E. G. Shore, pitcher and G. E. Lewis, outfielder, have enlisted and their places will be filled by new men. Other clubs in the league have lost star players and it will be interesting to see how the new men fill up the gaps left in the ranks of the regulars.

The league will start the season with two new managers. The Boston Red Sox are this year being handled by E. G. Barrow, president of the old International League last year, and a former major league manager. He succeeds Manager Barry, who is this year managing and captaining the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard team. Manager Barrow has a splendid reputation both as a manager of baseball players and as a brilliant student of the game, so that the Red Sox promise to be handled as well this year as in years past.

The New York club is the other American league team which will be handled by a new manager in the person of Miller Huggins, for several years manager of the St. Louis National League club. It will be Huggins' first experience at handling an American League club and it will be interesting to see how successful he will be in his new surroundings. He was quite successful at St. Louis and as he appears to have a better club in New York than he had in the National League, many are predicting that he will make a splendid showing this summer.

The Chicago White Sox, winners of the world championship in 1917, are entering this year's race favorites to repeat their work of 1917. The club is practically intact from last year and there appears to be no reason why it should not play fully as good baseball this summer as last. The team has two splendid pitchers in Cicotte and Faber, but the rest of the staff is weak and this promises to be the weakest part of the club.

The Cleveland club appears to be as strong this year as last and should make a good showing unless some of its stars are drafted. The outfield is intact, and it is a splendid one with Speaker, Roth and Graney as regulars. Kavanagh, formerly with Detroit, is playing first base and showing up strongly. Getz or Turner will play third base and the pitching staff will be strong with Bagby, Morton, Stanley Coveleski, Groom and Coubie.

The Detroit club with the exception of Pitcher Ehme, who has enlisted, appears to be about as strong as last year. First Baseman Burns has been sold to the Athletics, but the rest of the infield is the same as in 1917 and with Dreesen, who was with St. Paul last summer, playing a strong game at first, the Tigers do not expect to miss the veteran. The outfield will be strong with Cobb, Veach and Heilmann. The pitching staff does not appear any too strong, but reports from the training camp state that Daus and James, the two veterans, are in better shape than last year and if this holds good, Manager Jennings will be fairly well off in the box.

The Boston Red Sox do not appear as strong as in 1917. They are especially weak as regards substitutes. The loss of Pitcher Shore has been partly made up by the purchase of Bush. The catching department is stronger with Schanz in place of Gady and Thomas. Second base appears considerably weaker with either Shean or Evans taking Barry's place. Shortstop will be covered by Scott as usual, while McBain will replace Gardner at third. McBain is a brilliant player and will no doubt develop into a third baseman of ability; but it is hardly to be expected that he will fill Gardner's place this year. The outfield appears weaker than in 1917. Strunk will offset the loss of Walker in center, but

neither Whiteman nor Smith appears to be in the same class with Lewis as yet.

The New York club has entered so many championship races with bright prospects only to fall down in actual playing that it is now regarded as a doubtful factor. The team appears to be stronger than in 1917 in every department with the exception of the pitching. The club has Caldwell, Mogridge, Love and Russell, who should do well if Manager Huggins can keep them working at their best all the time.

The St. Louis team will enter the race an unknown quantity as it has been practically reorganized during the winter. Sisler and Austin are the only regular infielders of 1917 now trying for places. The outfield has lost its players of 1917 and Pitcher Knob has enlisted. Pitcher Plank has been traded to New York and Pitcher Wilson has retired for a year. Manager Jones has a number of likely candidates for all the positions made vacant and predicts that the team will come along well.

The Philadelphia Athletics will show more of a change in personnel than any other team in either league this year. The team finished last in 1917 and while it may not be able to work up very high in the standing this season, it is expected to show a decided improvement over its work in 1917.

CALIFORNIA IS
WINNER IN GAME

Defeats Leland Stanford Jr. University, 3 to 2, In Close Contest, Lasting 13 Innings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—University of California won a 13-inning game from Leland Stanford Jr. University by the score of 3 to 2, Saturday morning when Hensel singled in the last inning scoring Godde from third base, and the series now stands two games to one in favor of the Californians.

The features of the game were the hitting of Campbell of Stanford who secured two triples, and the home runs made by Dexter and Captain Rowher of California.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 RHE
Stanford 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-12
California 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2-8
Batteries—Murphy, Ellipse and Dexter; Leland and Campbell, Umpire—Galloway. Time—2h. 25m.

Stanford easily won the twenty-fifth annual track meet with California on the Stanford oval in the afternoon by the score of 70 to 52. Davis and Captain Chapman starred for the Cardinal team with 26 points divided between them. J. K. Lilly won the 100-yard dash in 10.1-5s. after playing through 13 innings of baseball in the morning against the California team. Lilly is captain of the Stanford Varsity nine.

100-Yard Dash—Lilly, Stanford, first; Zoebel, California, second; Purcell, California, third. Time—10.1-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Johnson, California, first; Cantelero, California, second; B. F. Davis, Stanford, third. Time—2m. 25s.

440-Yard Dash—Johnson, California, first; Moody, California, second; McPherson, Stanford, third. Time—5m. 31s.

880-Yard Dash—Horn, Stanford, first; Vincent, Stanford, second; Moody, California, third. Time—10m. 2-5s.

One-Mile Run—Chapman, Stanford, first; Colglazier, Stanford, second; Doyle, California, third. Time—16m. 5-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Chapman, Stanford, first; Colglazier, Stanford, second; Samis, Stanford, third. Time—34m. 5-5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Davis, Stanford, first; O'Leary, Stanford, second; Rogers, Stanford, third. Time—1m. 2-5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Davis, Stanford, first; Backard, California, second; Wheeler, California, third. Time—2m. 2-5s.

Relay Race—University of California, California; Sisson, Walters, first. Time—3m. 34-5s.

High Jump—Weaver, Stanford, first; Heath, Stanford, second; Prandy, California, third. Height—5 ft. 11 1/2 in.

Running Broad Jump—Davis, Stanford, first; Lyon, Stanford, second; Prandy, California, and Meredith, California, third. Distance—20 ft. 11 in.

Pole Vault—Peterson, California, first; Vincent, Stanford, second; Prandy, Stanford, third. Height—11 ft. 6 in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Danner, California, first; Meredith, California, second; Weitzel, Stanford, third. Distance—29 ft. 8 in.

16-Pound Hammer—Thorn—Lambert, California, first; Kemp, California, second; Curtiss, Stanford, third; distance—129 ft. 10 1/2 in.

The schedule of practice arranged by Coach Manning for this week has the Cambridge and Boston Latin schools reporting for trial spins tomorrow morning, with Huntington and Boston College High holding their workouts in the afternoon. By this arrangement the schools that report today will also row Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. A new practice schedule will be prepared for the following week.

As yet few races have been arranged for, but Manager J. R. Wood of the Rindge Technical School, announced that he had secured a match with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshmen for April 25. Both first and second crews will race.

WOMEN PLAN TO
LEAD IN WAR WORK

Twenty-Two Colleges Pledge
Support to Recreational Activities
at National Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—College women of the United States throughout the National Conference of Women's Athletic Associations, plan to take the lead in a systematic campaign of recreational war work. The foundation for the campaign lies in a pledge taken by 22 colleges, through their women undergraduate delegates to the athletic conference of American college women, which concluded its national meeting at the Ida Noyes Gymnasium of the University of Chicago Saturday.

The recreational war work will include the furthering of games and recreation for United States soldiers in training at the various army camps, and also the overseeing and organization of games, playground activities, meetings and physical education of high school, shop and factory girls in cities within the radius of activity of the colleges. The recreational war work for city girls will persist after the war, it is planned, because the college women will formally organize the girls of the cities in groups under trained social workers and leaders in physical education.

This important recreational war work will be undertaken under the leadership of the universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota in the West and Smith College in the East. These three institutions will be in charge of such work for three years, until the next national conference in 1921 at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

The phases of the campaign which are directly intended as aids in the war include the enlistment of college women members of the respective women's athletic associations at different schools, in farm and war garden work this summer in Red Cross service, in heading the campaign for sale of thrift stamps, raising funds for Y. M. C. A. work in France and in providing proper meeting places for soldiers and young women.

Miss Blanch Trilling of the University of Wisconsin, who already has assisted the Y. M. C. A. in starting plans for the recreation of soldiers in training camps, will be one of the leaders in the campaign initiated by the conference.

The conference went on record against giving material awards for college women's athletics, such as pins, sweaters, medals, etc., for membership on teams, but left the matter to the action of the several local collegiate bodies. The giving of numerical awards and letters was proposed instead of the material awards.

It was also voted to start an intercollegiate system for recognizing the athletic performances of a student at one college, when she matriculates at another. The basis for this will be to receive a woman's athletic association member from the first college as an associate woman's athletic association member at the second institution, but require the student to have 40 per cent of the points needed for full complete woman's athletic association membership at the second college. After she has earned 40 per cent of the needed points, the credit for woman's athletic association membership, at the first college will pass for the 60 per cent needed for complete membership at the second institution.

For the 1921 session, the presidency was awarded to Indiana University, the treasuryship to the University of Washington and the corresponding secretaryship to Vassar College. The positions will be filled by vote of the Women's Athletic Association at the three institutions. Miss Helen Deiver of the University of Chicago, was president of the recent conference, and Miss Magdalen Cronin of the University of Wisconsin, was secretary.

COMMISSIONER RULES
LAJOIE FREE AGENT

CINCINNATI, O.—Napoleon Lajoie was declared a free agent by the National Commission in a finding promulgated Saturday. Lajoie requested that he be declared a free agent after he had received notice of his release from the Toronto Baseball Club to the Brooklyn club of the National League.

Lajoie to Be Manager
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Napoleon Lajoie, who was declared a free agent by the National Commission Saturday, is on his way to Indianapolis to assume the management of the local American Association club, according to word received by Owner J. C. McGill. Lajoie will take charge of the Indianapolis club today.

P. D. HAUGHTON IN NEW YORK
NEW YORK, N. Y.—P. D. Haughton, president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, is in this city today for the purpose of conferring with H. N. Hemphill, president of the New York Nationals, regarding the carrying out of the trade involving C. L. Herzog, former captain and second baseman of the New York Giants.

EMPIRES ARE ASSIGNED
NEW YORK, N. Y.—President J. K. Tener of the National League announced Saturday the following assignment of umpires for the opening games of the baseball season next Tuesday: At St. Louis, Quigley and Harrison; Cincinnati, O'Day and Byron; Philadelphia, Klem and Emslie; New York, Rigler and Moran.

TENNIS SCHEDULE
FOR TOURNAMENTS

United States National Association Gives Out Dates for
Sanctioned Events During the
Season of 1918-1919

NEW YORK, N. Y.—No less than 145 tournaments appear on the schedule of dates sanctioned for the United States lawn tennis season of 1918-1919 as announced by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. In addition to these the association is issuing a junior schedule which will include interscholastic tournaments. This schedule will probably be issued about May 1.

Chief among the dates already announced are the various national championships. The first of these will take place at Philadelphia beginning June 17. It will be the women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles and will be played on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. In connection with this tournament there will be a girls' championship tournament, the first of these events ever held under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The next will be for the clay-court championship of the country and it will be played on the courts of the South Side Tennis Club, Chicago, beginning July 1.

The next national championship will be held on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, beginning Aug. 12, when the men's doubles teams play for the championship of the country. This will be the first time the doubles championship has been played separate from the singles, as in past years the preliminary rounds have been played at different sections of the country with the qualifying teams meeting to see which team should play in the challenge round.

The men's singles championship of the United States, the junior and the boys' championships, will take place on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, beginning Aug. 26. The women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles championships have again been awarded to the Seventh Regiment Armory of New York City, the women's being scheduled to start March 17 and the men's March 29. The full list follows:

May 6—Essex Country Club, West Orange, N. J.; Essex County championship for men; Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.; Southern States championship for men; Golden Gate Park Tennis Club, San Francisco, Cal.; San Francisco championship, Harlem Tennis Club, New York City; Southern States championship for women; Essex County Club, West Orange, N. J.; Essex County championship for women; 27—Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.; invitation tournament for men; Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; women's invitation tournament; 30—Barn Country Club, Newton, Mass.; invitation tournament for men; 31—Pasadena Country Club, El Paso, Tex.; Border States championship; Columbia Country Club, Washington, D. C.; Middle Atlantic tournament; Middle Atlantic sectional doubles championship.

June 1—New York Tennis Club, Inc., New York; Bronx County singles and doubles championship; 2—Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.; championship of Pennsylvania and Eastern States, for women; St. Louis A. A. A. St. Louis, Mo.; Central States championship for women; 4—Ardley Club, Ardley-on-Hudson, N. Y.; women's invitation tournament; 8—Terrace Club of Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Brooklyn championship; 9—Hastings Club, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Pennsylvania State championship; Montclair Athletic Club, Montclair, N. J.; New Jersey State championship for men; 10—Tennessee State championship; Chicago Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill.; Chicago championship; West Side Tennis Club, New York; New York; Metropolitan championship for women; Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del.; Delaware State championship for women; Hartford Golf Club, Hartford, Conn.; New England championship; 15—Del Monte Country Club, Del Monte, Cal.; Pacific Coast championship; Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass.; Massachusetts championship; 20—Brooklyn Country Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Long Island championship; 21—Sands Point Country Club, Greenburgh, N. Y.; championship of New York; Houston Country Club, Houston, Texas; Texas State championship; Philadelphia Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; championship of the United States; 22—Richmond Country Club, Richmond, Va.; Virginia championship; 23—Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Western Pennsylvania championship; 24—Palm Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.; championship of the United States (closed); Cleveland Associated Tennis Clubs, Cleveland, Ohio; Cleveland championship for men; 24—Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del.; Delaware State championship for men; Augusta Country Club, Augusta, Ga.; South Atlantic States championship; Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Great Plains championship for women; Country Club of Springfield, Springfield, Mass.; Connecticut Valley championship; Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Orange, N. J.; Middle States championship; 28—Lewiston Country Club, Lewiston, Idaho; Idaho State championship; 27—Salt Lake Tennis Club, Salt Lake City, Utah; Utah State championship; 28—Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I. N. Y.; invitation tournament; 29—Berkeley Tennis Club, Berkeley, Cal.; California championship; University Heights Tennis Club, New York City; north side championships.

July 1—South Side Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill.; clay court championship of the United States; Spokane Tennis Club, Spokane, Wash.; open tournament; Atlantic Beach Tennis Club, Atlantic Beach, Fla.; Florida State championship; 4—California Lawn Tennis Association, Long Beach, Cal.; Pacific Coast doubles championship; 6—Long Beach Tennis Club, Long Beach, Cal.; California State championship; 17—Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, New York City; national women's indoor championship; 20—Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, New York City; national women's indoor championship; 31—The Vedado Tennis Club, Havana, Cuba; championship of Cuba.

Sept. 2—Talbot Country Club, Easton, Md.; Peninsula championship; West Maywood Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill.; West Suburban tournament; The Park Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; Buffalo city championship; 4—Country Club of Northampton County, Easton, Pa.; Lehigh Valley championship; 5—Clarendon Country Club, Oakland, Cal.; California State championship; Ohio Lawn Tennis Association, Cincinnati, Ohio; Tristate championship; 8—Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.; intercollegiate championship; East Side Tennis Club, Providence, R. I.; clay court championship of Rhode Island; 9—Nyx Club, Nyack, N. Y.; open tournament; Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Great Plains championship; mixed doubles; Westfield Golf Club, Westfield, N. 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MUSIC

Pension Fund Concert

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Concert in aid of the Pension Fund of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Miss Sophie Braslau, contralto, and Ossip Gabrilowitch, pianist, as soloists; Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, April 14, 1918. The program: Overture, "Roman Carnival," op. 9, Berlioz; concerto for piano in D minor (K. 466), Mozart; aria from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saëns; symphonic poem No. 3, "Danse macabre," op. 40, Saint-Saëns; songs with piano (Charles A. Baker, accompanist), Rachmaninoff's "Do Not Sing, O Maiden," Moussorgsky's "The Classical," and Schall's "Eli, Eli"; concert piece for piano and orchestra, op. 79, Weber; "Nutcracker" suite, Tchaikovsky.

The program of the pension fund concert was all well performed, but perhaps the Weber concert piece, the second solo number of Mr. Gabrilowitch, would be regarded by most listeners as giving the occasion its greatest distinction. The technical difficulties of this work, and they are by no means few or slight, were so completely mastered that they disappeared, and the artist played the various movements with dignity, vigor and brilliance. He was also heard to great advantage in the Mozart concerto.

Miss Braslau is the possessor of a rich and full contralto voice, which she uses with ease and great ability. Her singing of the aria from "Samson and Delilah" showed that she was fully equipped for dramatic interpretation. The three songs with piano accompaniment were rendered with simplicity, breadth of understanding and invigorating grace. The second of the two is particularly interesting because, as she explained in a few words herself, Moussorgsky had been subjected to no little censure by the critics, who charged him with not being able to write songs so melodious as Beethoven's or Mozart's, and this song was his answer and his challenge to their doubts.

As for the orchestral part of the performance, the overture of Berlioz was played with careful regard to opportunities for tone coloring; the "Danse macabre" of Saint-Saëns, with attention to every descriptive point; and the Tchaikovsky "Nutcracker" suite, with heed for the composer's many touches of romance and humor.

New York Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On the afternoon of Thursday, April 4, Ruth Cranter and Janet Jackson gave a delightful series of dance pantomimes in the Princess Theater. These two young artists have fashioned a number of short pantomimes, which they dance to piano accompaniment. Their work is surcharged with charm, and ought to find more fitting support than has been vouchsafed it, as yet, for dancing is clearly idealistic as their is too rare to be overlooked.

The New Choral Society, Louis Koemmenich conductor, sang Verdi's requiem at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, April 4. In the brief space of one year, Mr. Koemmenich has developed a chorus of unusual attainment. Many of the singers formerly belonged to the Oratorio Society, leaving to join the younger organization when the internal dissension of last spring forced Mr. Koemmenich to resign from the directorship. To these as a nucleus the conductor has added a sufficient number of members to constitute a chorus of good size and tone, and in the past few months he has accomplished a great deal in blending the voices into a harmonious whole. The singing of the society on this occasion was remarkably good, both in the quality of the tone and in the balance of the four parts. The many numbers of the requiem were given with finish and style.

The soloists were Marcella Craft, soprano; Alma Beck, contralto; Albert Lindquist, tenor; and Arthur Middleton, bass. The better work was done by the two men. Miss Craft had considerable trouble in encompassing the more difficult passages, and Miss Beck sang without a grasp of the necessities of oratorio.

Margaret Matzenauer, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, made her first New York appearance in the recital field in Carnegie Hall on Friday, April 5. She was not altogether happy in her delivery of the old Italian arias that made up her first group, for her voice lacked the flexibility required for their complete interpretation, but her songs were rich in their emotional fullness, and glorious in their wealth of tone. She received excellent support in the sterling accompaniments of Frank La Forge.

Jascha Heifetz gave his fifth New York recital in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, April 6. As has been the case whenever this young artist has appeared this winter, he played to a house that was filled to overflowing. Once again he displayed those qualities that have raised him above all contemporary violinists. His technique was practically impeccable, his tone even and rich throughout, his musicianship astonishing in its plumbing of the style and emotional depth of the compositions played. His program included among other numbers the eighth Spohr concerto, rarely heard in this city in recent years; the Grieg sonata in C minor, for violin and piano; and two arrangements of old Hebrew melodies, by Joseph Achron. As usual, André Benoit played his accompaniments.

On Sunday afternoon, in the Ritz-Carlton, the Society of the Friends of Music gave the last of its annual series of concerts. Its program was devoted to chamber music by contemporary Americans; and for this purpose it enlisted the services of the Flozaley Quartet, Georges Longy,

obbe, and Miss Renée Longy, pianist. The last two, together with Mr. Bailey, the viola player of the quartet, played two rhapsodies of Charles Martin Loeffler. As in the case of all Loeffler compositions, these were distinguished by a rare sense of form, elegant invention, and a thorough mastery of the resources of the instruments used. They were two works of rare delight and well worthy of a rehearing.

In addition, the Flozaley men played David Stanley Smith's quartet for strings, No. 2, in A major. The work was heard here two years ago, when its messages were delivered by the Kneisels. It cannot be said that the composition is particularly significant, though it does manifest mastery by its composer over the newest harmonic schemes. One was reminded again and again of Schönberg, without receiving the feeling of serious sincerity that always marks that composer's works. The other two numbers were an andante quasi variazioni, by Samuel Gardner; and an allegro, by Victor Kolar. Both were interesting, but primarily so because of the promise they held of greater things to come from these two young Americans.

The final concert of the Schola Cantorum, Kurt Schindler, conductor, given on the evening of April 9, was devoted for the most part to compositions previously performed by the organization. But it was a rare joy to hear once again these unusual works which Mr. Schindler's industry has made possible. First of all was a group of Russian folk music for mixed chorus; there followed a group of Slav songs for women's chorus, and one of Finnish songs for male chorus; finally there was a group of selections from the folk music of America, including an arrangement by Harvey Worthington Loomis, for solo quartet and full chorus, of an old Zulu Indian melody entitled the "Sun Worshippers"; two settings of Kentucky mountain songs, by Howard Brockway; and three Negro "spirituals," two from the pen of Harry Burleigh, and "God's a-Gwine ter Move All de Troubles Away," by Natalie Curtis-Burlin. An unusual program, unusually well presented by the best choral organization this city possesses.

The only important new achievement at the opera was that of Mr. Martinelli in the rôle of Avito in "L'Amore del tre re." He sang the part for the first time at the popular Saturday night performance of Montezzi's opera, and really made a great deal more of the rôle than did Mr. Caruso. In the first place, his is a more romantic figure, and he was able to act the part of the noble young prince with far greater semblance of actuality. But in addition, the purely dramatic quality of his voice gave the lines greater significance than they ever received from his colleague's lyric efforts. After all, the music is of such a nature that it requires more of an actor than a singer.

UNITED STATES FOOD PRICES COMPARED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration has made public a report on retail prices throughout the country for the week that ended March 23. The summaries are based upon reports from 1431 cities.

Wheat flour continues to be highest in Delaware and lowest in Idaho. The price of wheat bread for the pound loaf is lowest in Louisiana and New Jersey. Corn meal is again high in Nevada and low in Georgia. The highest price for potatoes is still quoted by South Carolina. The Southern States are now quoting on new potatoes, which causes the higher prices in that section. Arizona averages the highest prices for bacon and pork chops, while Idaho quotes the lowest price for bacon, and Wisconsin for pork chops. Round steak is highest in Rhode Island, and lowest in Oregon.

Comparing prices in eight large cities, with the averages for Feb. 23, wheat flour is lower in all of the cities, except Washington and San Francisco. Wheat bread advanced in New York, Boston and Baltimore, decreased in Philadelphia, and remained the same in Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. Washington quotes exclusively on the three-quarter pound loaf.

SALT STEAMER ARRIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—A 5000-ton steamer has just arrived from a Mediterranean port with salt. The Admiralty specially set aside this steamer for the carrying of the cargo at the request of the Dominion and Provincial governments, both of which set forth strongly that without salt it would be impossible to conserve any quantity of fish foods. Several other steamers are also to arrive.

CANADIAN INDIA'S RESPONSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Canada, in his annual report, remarks that the Indians are responding admirably to the call for increased production, and that in recent years they have made remarkable progress in agriculture and stock raising. There are today in the Dominion 109,294 red men. These figures show an increase of 437 Indians, over the population as shown by the last annual report.

"BE KIND TO ANIMALS" WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Massachusetts, like other states, is observing "Be Kind to Animals" week, beginning today. The observance in this state is in accordance with a proclamation by Governor McCall which especially urged school teachers to instill in their charges the right of protecting animals from cruelty in any form.

NEW EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS' COURSE

Harvard University to Start Class to Train Men for Service in the War Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Shipbuilding plants, munition works and the Labor Department at Washington are, through their urgent request, causing special training classes to be instituted for employment managers and welfare workers. On April 22 a class of this kind will be opened at Harvard University. Other similar classes that have started within the last few weeks report their members as declaring themselves "highly gratified with the experience and training which they are getting."

Especially does this seem to be true of the one at the University of Rochester, begun March 25, and claimed to be the first one. For the class to be opened at Harvard, 20 prospective employment managers have been picked. The course gives these men six weeks of intensive training in the practice and theory of employment management, and will be under the joint auspices of Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. The course includes four divisions for work; employment practice, statistics, labor economics and industrial organization. The first division of the course is to be handled by Roy W. Kelley, director of the bureau of vocational guidance of Harvard; the second, by Dr. Davis R. Dewey of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the third, by Prof. Ralph S. Wilson of Boston University; and the fourth by Prof. Edwin R. Schell of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

EXPRESS COMPANIES WELCOME LIQUOR LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The local express offices intend to live up to the letter of the law as regards the carrying of liquor. They say they are glad to get rid of the traffic, which has not been entirely desirable from their point of view. An average of about 400 packages of liquid goods came into Edmonton every day for a considerable time previous to the passing of the prohibition order, according to the figures of the local express offices. Most of these shipments have been from Saskatchewan and Lloydminster, in Saskatchewan, and as the express charges are low, and the shipments involve much detail work at both ends of the line, profits were materially reduced, while the work interfered with regular and more profitable business. The Edmonton offices are of the same opinion as the head officials, who have expressed themselves as very well pleased at the action of the Government in shutting down the lid.

PLEA FOR SOLDIERS 'AT HOME' IS MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Soldiers in the cantonments of the national army are leading a clean, normal life and should be afforded the protection of similar conditions when on furlough in their home towns, said Col. M. B. Stewart, chief of staff at Camp Devens, speaking at the fortieth anniversary of the Watch and Ward Society in this city Sunday. He said he believed that total abstinence was one of the wisest things for a soldier as it increased the efficiency of the fighter. Those in the industrial army should be as carefully guarded from the ill effects of alcohol as those in armed service, he said, as the efficiency of the soldier depends a great deal on the efficiency of the producer.

SINKING OF ETONIAN AND CHATTAHOOCHEE

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Four lives were lost when the Leyland line steamship Etonian was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast on March 23, according to members of the crew who have arrived here. Two of those killed were American hostlers, the others, members of the fire room crew.

On the same steamer was the crew of the American steamship Chatahoochee, formerly the German steamer Sachsen, torpedoed and sunk March 23. The crew was picked up by trawlers.

SUFFRAGE PICKETS INQUIRY IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A resolution asking the United States Senate to pass a bill for investigation of the treatment of the woman suffrage pickets from June to November, 1917, and their arrests by the Washington police, was passed at the annual state convention of the Massachusetts branch of the National Woman's Party, held Saturday, in Kingsley Hall, Ford Hall Building. Copies of the resolution were sent to President Wilson, Senator Lodge and Senator Weeks, and to the Republican and Democratic national chairmen.

At the business session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Olive Mills Belcher, Framingham, state chairman; Mrs.

Hannah T. Carret, Mrs. Lewis D. Bement, Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, Mrs. Eleanor M. Babson, Mrs. Louise Ryckman Sykes, Mrs. Arthur Shurtliff, Mrs. Hallam Mowius, Mrs. Lillian B. Gray, Miss Grace Henshaw, vice-chairman; Miss Camilla G. Whitcomb, secretary; Mrs. George Scott, treasurer. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution urging the immediate passage of the federal amendment.

AIRPLANE SPRUCE IN NEW ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Steps already have been taken to secure as nearly 3,000,000 feet of New England spruce a month as possible. F. M. Smith, assistant naval constructor, said in Boston Saturday in announcing that the call for the wood had just been sent out by the Navy Department. The assistant naval constructor said that the army had agreed that the navy was to have exclusive control of the development of New England spruce. The maximum output of the spruce, or 3,000,000 feet a month, will be secured during the spring and summer months, declared the assistant naval constructor. Mr. Smith is to have his headquarters in Boston, where he will be in charge of the intensive spruce-cutting operations.

BREWERIES TURNED INTO STOREHOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Anticipating the dry condition of this State, May 1, several local breweries are being converted into storehouses and the large Eldridge plant has been made into a cold storage warehouse already. While this step is considered to be a factor in safeguarding the workers in the shipyards of this State, a new sanitary one to aid working conditions with this city as its center, is about to be established. Officials of the United States Navy, Maine and New Hampshire have conferred on the project and it has been decided to allot the financial burden of such a project as follows: navy \$4000, New Hampshire \$5000 and Maine \$3000.

SAVINGS BANKS SEEK RAILWAY CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the Massachusetts Legislature have been invited by treasurers of Boston savings banks to attend a luncheon at the Boston City Club Thursday, April 18, at 1 p. m., to discuss pending railway legislation. The invitation says: "We want you to get your point of view, and we want to get yours."

Henry Parkman, treasurer of the Provident Institute for Savings, issued the invitation in behalf of the bank treasurers.

MICHIGAN REPORTS FIRES IN WAR PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—More than a dozen serious fires have destroyed elevators or war plants in Michigan during the last 10 days. Among the more serious losses are the Wickes Boiler Company plant, Saginaw, manufacturing marine boilers for the Government, \$25,000; Hicks Elevator, St. Johns, 10,000 bushels grain, \$50,000; Cooley Castings Company, Bay City, making patterns for several munition plants, \$25,000; Wharton Elevator, Yale, 17,000 bushels grain, \$35,000; Hart Milling Company's plant, Flushing, \$10,000, and a blaze starting in the elevator at McBain which destroyed four other buildings, with a total loss of \$100,000.

RAID ON ALL-NIGHT NEW YORK CAFES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A second Sunday morning raid on all-night restaurants in the "White Light District" was conducted early on Sunday under the direction of District Attorney Swann, in the anti-vice crusade now well under way. The places raided included 30 chop suey restaurants, from Forty-second to One Hundred and Tenth streets. Nearly 1500 persons were questioned, while 100 women and 150 men were arrested. Some of the prisoners were held and others were ordered to appear for examination. Ten police patrols were used and more than 250 policemen and detectives took part. Several enemy aliens were caught.

LARGE HAY SALES FORECAST

BOSTON, Mass.—A change in requirements for hay for the United States Army in New England, announced today, is expected to allow the sale and distribution of large quantities which were not used last year. Specifications have been modified in accordance with recommendations of the National Hay Association, and army officers have been busy in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont recently, looking over stocks, and it is expected that large sales will be reported within a few weeks.

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OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT

RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN WALES

Matter Is Being Taken in Hand by Welsh National Association for Reconstruction

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Reconstruction is no mere phrase in North Wales, and the following details show the public-spirited aims of those who have promoted the establishment of the Welsh National Association for Reconstruction (non-sectarian, non-party) North Wales Branch.

Objects. The objects of the association shall be:

"(a) To investigate problems of reconstruction, with special regard to Welsh conditions, and to publish the results of these investigations.

"(b) To take appropriate action for influencing public opinion and public policy with reference to problems of reconstruction.

"(c) To frame proposals for reconstruction and to examine proposals put forward from other sources.

"(d) To endeavor to secure public recognition of the need.

"1. For the awakening and development of the spirit of service in which every one is recognized as belonging to one brotherhood, having duties and rights in relation to the well-being of the nation as a whole, and in which religious, educational, industrial, political and civic activities are regarded as essential features of the whole life of the community.

"2. For the deepening of the sense of solidarity between all sections of the community.

"3. For securing the fullest possible opportunity for the realization of the highest forms of personal life and for the development of individual capacity.

"The constitution provides, amongst other rules, that the executive committee shall have power to arrange (at its discretion) for the holding of meetings and conferences for the discussion of concrete problems of reconstruction, and for the dissemination of information.

"Sub-branches, consisting of members of the association in particular towns or localities, may be formed with the approval of the executive committee.

"Report of provisional committee on proposed program of work:

"A. The committee recommends that the following subjects be recognized as 'urgent,' and that the executive be instructed to organize the necessary investigations with the least possible delay.

"1. Social life and the employment of leisure in the villages and rural districts of North Wales.

"2. Agriculture, including the consideration of the land system of Wales. "In view of the position of agriculture as the economic basis of the life of North Wales, and the importance of its social reactions, it obviously offers the chief field of inquiry for this branch. Of the many subjects included under it the following seem to be the most urgent for investigation:

"(a) Any questions on which information is required for the work of the Ministry of Reconstruction or of the Central Agricultural Wages Board. "(b) The proportion of agricultural laborers who have become farmers, small holders or farm managers, etc., in North Wales. The reasons why the number is not larger. The means by which opportunities for such advancement could be secured for really capable persons, having due regard to the importance of increasing production.

"(c) The hiring system, with special reference to the conditions of 'living in' both for men and women.

"(d) The working and effects of the exceptional powers at present exercised by government departments and local bodies in connection with agriculture, with a view to making suggestions concerning them in the national interest to the proper authorities, and to considering whether any of these powers, and if so in what form, should be permanently retained.

"(e) The conditions under which intensive culture could be successfully introduced into North Wales.

"(f) The consideration of the final report of the forestry subcommittee of the Ministry of Reconstruction.

"3. Rural industries, including milling, in North Wales, with special reference to the application of water or other power to their development.

"4. The consideration of the report of the subcommittee of the Ministry of Reconstruction on coal conservation, with special reference to the needs of North Wales, including the rural districts, and the possibility of replacing coal by an increased use of water power.

"Note. A complete survey of water-supply in the district is an essential preliminary for the consideration of 3 and 4, as well as for the work of the North Wales Housing and Development Association, and should be put in hand at once where this has not already been done.

"B. The committee is of opinion that investigations into the following subjects would yield valuable results and should be undertaken as soon as

the executive committee is in a position to organize them.

"1. Minerals. To ascertain what mines and quarries in North Wales have been closed in recent years. The reason for their failure, and what would be necessary (if advisable) to open these again.

"2. Transport.

"3. Inshore fisheries and harbor development.

"4. Demobilization of women in North Wales from war industries. The best openings for their future employment.

"5. Cooperation: agricultural and industrial.

"6. The common and crown lands of North Wales and the uses to which they might be put.

"C. In view of the special interest of South Wales in non-agricultural industries, the committee recommends that the investigation of such questions should be left, at any rate in the first instance, to the South Wales branch. It is, however, of opinion that the executive committee should organize small conferences on the application of the principles of the Whitley report to industries in North Wales, when there is a prospect of a useful interchange of views between employers and employed.

"D. Reorganization of public services in Wales.

"E. The committee recommends that the executive be instructed to appoint small standing committees to deal with the following subjects:

"1. The 'publicity' or propaganda work of the branch, with a view to raising the classes to the need for reconstruction in every walk of life, by means of a systematic campaign (especially in the rural districts), through the press, and by any other measures.

"2. Education. To consider and report upon educational proposals brought forward, or under consideration, by the Government, the local education authorities of North Wales, or by any other authoritative body. Special consideration to be given to education for rural life, including scientific education for agriculturists.

"3. Housing. To consider and report upon proposals for housing either made or under consideration, by the Government, by the North Wales Housing and Development Association, or by the North Wales local authorities. Special attention should be given to the question of the planning and laying out of rural, no less than urban, areas.

"F. The committee recommends that the executive committee should appoint a panel of experts willing to advise the executive and its subcommittees, either by attending at meetings at which their special subjects are under discussion, or otherwise."

DOMINION POLICE ENFORCE ARMY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Absentees from the two local regiments of draftees now number 1821, of whom 513 are missing from the first depot battalion, for English-speaking men, and 1308 from the second, for French-speaking. The number of absentees is unlikely to decrease much for the present, in the opinion of General Wilson, officer commanding Military District No. 4, because of the increasing number of orders to report for service being sent out by the registrar, E. H. Godin, K. C. The registrar is now calling on both Category A men and Category D men who have been reexamined and placed in Category A, following their exemption as temporarily unfit.

The task of rounding up deserters under the Military Service Act has been placed wholly in the hands of the Dominion police, under an agreement between them and the military authorities, so far as this district is concerned. This step was taken in order to avoid the unpleasantness that has sometimes followed the detention by the military police of men who appeared to be of military age and did not carry exemption papers. Hereafter the military will report absentees to the Dominion police, who will then look up each man so reported.

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SMITH COLLEGE WORK IN FRANCE

Dr. Alice Tallant Tells Students What Has Been Accomplished by the Relief Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Admitting that some of the material of the Smith College Relief Unit in France has been destroyed in the new German advance, Dr. Alice Tallant, a charter member of the unit, speaking at the alumni-student rally here, Saturday, explained that the far greater work in restoring the morale of the people in that district cannot be done away by German drives. A cablegram received here, Saturday, follows:

"Entire unit at Beauvais. Well and busy. Running emergency canteen probably temporarily. Impossible to plan definitely for future. Red Cross furnishes many supplies, we buy the rest. Living in girls' school. Address Ford, Amcross, Paris."

Dr. Tallant told of the work in the district to which the French Government assigned the unit, consisting of 15 villages, in the region of the Somme. Headquarters were provided for the workers on the château grounds at Grecoeur. There were about 1800 people in all in these villages—and the unit consisted of only 16 women. It seemed best to them to divide the work into different branches, but among so few workers much "doubling up" was of course necessary—and there was no opportunity for any specialized service at first. Perhaps the most important parts of the work at the outset were those of the social service committee, who had to take a social census of each village, and the transportation committee—whose assets consisted in three rather dilapidated automobiles.

The condition of the people in this devastated district was better than the unit had expected—due to the help of the French Government. At every point the villagers seemed friendly and grateful and eager to help themselves. In hearing Dr. Tallant, the Smith students have for the first time the verbal account of what their unit is doing in France.

Miss Helen Atwater, of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, spoke on garden work and food conservation.

SUNDAY BASEBALL BILL SIGNED

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall has signed the "Sunday baseball" bill to allow baseball and football games at which no admission is charged on Sunday afternoons between teams made up of players in the military or naval service of the United States.

SUNDAY BASEBALL BILL SIGNED

BOSTON, Mass

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918

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COTTON GOODS STILL SOARING

Despite Decline in Raw Material Market and Washington Price-Fixing Conference, Quotations Show Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—There seems to be no limit to the soaring of cotton goods prices. In the face of a decline in the raw material market and a conference at Washington, D. C., on the question of price fixing, buyers of goods offer new business to mills at sensational advances over previous contracts. Print cloth constructions have risen last week by from an 1 1/4 to 2 cents a yard, and many constructions of the fine combed goods are up two cents a yard.

Buyers seem to expect a famine in goods. The Government is now taking close to 40 per cent of the output of the cotton mills, and it is predicted in many places that by the middle of the year the Government and other war agencies will have contracted for 50 per cent of the production. Cutting off half the supply of goods for the civilian trade leaves a big hole, and as buyers face this prospect they seem to act on the theory that under these conditions prices are a negligible consideration in contrast with getting the goods.

Some goods are up close to 100 per cent above the prices paid the first of this year. Many goods have advanced 50 per cent. Print cloths are now bringing from \$1 to \$1.10 a pound, and many constructions of fine combed goods are held for \$1.75 to \$1.85 per pound. Most retail stores in the United States are selling cotton goods cheaper than they could buy them for replacement. The consumers of the country will not know for a few months what is now taking place in primary cotton goods markets, and when they do they may consider present retail prices very cheap.

The request of the operatives here for a 25 per cent wage increase was one of the important developments of last week. It is not expected in any quarter outside of labor circles that the manufacturers will grant any such advance at one time. At present, wages are up 53 per cent over the pre-war level, and a 25 per cent increase on the present schedule would amount to 38 per cent on the pre-war basis, and would make the total increase since the United States entered the war, 91 per cent. It is thought generally that the most that the manufacturers will grant is 12 1/2 per cent, and more likely they will make their first offer 10 per cent. A 10 per cent raise would lift the wage schedule to 63 per cent above the pre-war basis.

Some of the manufacturers are less strongly opposed to the plan of regulating cotton-goods prices than they were a few weeks ago, for they find that as prices go up and profits widen in wages at this time will make more difficult the return to the normal level after the war. According to all reports, wages have not been increased in Lancashire, England, by anything like the same amount as in the cotton industry of the United States, and raising the wage schedule here still further above the foreign level would handicap American cotton goods exporters and will increase the likelihood of importations over the low Underwood tariff after the war.

A phase of the wage question which is being largely overlooked is that, with the repeated advances, the wages of the higher paid workers are being increased much more than those of the lower paid workers, and so the lower paid workers are receiving as much in proportion as they were two years ago. A 50 per cent increase on a \$7 wage amounts to only \$3.50, and makes the total wage \$10.50, while a 50 per cent raise on a \$14 wage amounts to \$7 and makes the total wage \$21. This is what has been taking place in the cotton industry, until it is being urged that manufacturers should grant larger increases to the lower paid workers to bring them up to a more normal relative basis.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY AFFAIRS

BOSTON, Mass.—On May 1 the United Fruit Company will pay out in interest and for retirement of bonds and the four-year 5 per cent notes, a total of \$10,291,000. On June 1 a further payment of \$160,000 will be made, cleaning up the balance of the 5 per cent serial debentures falling due on that date. This is a total of \$10,456,000. For this the company has cash in reserve, so that this operation represents a straight reduction of interest-bearing debt of this amount.

The cancellation of these notes and bonds will leave the fruit company with \$4,925,000 4 1/2 per cent debentures of the 1923 and 1925 maturities and about \$1,250,000 of its English subsidiary—a total of only \$6,175,000 of bonded debt.

This figure contrasts with the high-water mark which the bonded debt reached in 1915 when it amounted to less than \$27,184,000 of which only \$10,000,000 has been achieved through issuance of additional stock.

The United Fruit Company is experiencing some embarrassment in getting enough fruit to the United States on account of shortage of tonnage. A number of its ships are in government service. Because of this condition, the company is compelled to sacrifice an average of 50,000 bunches of bananas weekly in the tropics. In other words, this fruit which is ready for cutting has to be wasted because there are not enough ships to get it to American markets.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Since July 1 | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

ST. LOUIS & WESTERN

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTH

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

TERMINAL R. R. OF ST. LOUIS

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

CUBA RAILROAD

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

CITY OF BOSTON FINANCES

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

DEPOSITS OF THE CITY'S SINKING FUND

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

DEPOSITS OF THE CITY'S SINKING FUND

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

CHICAGO, ILL.—Illinois Central

| 1st week April | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Operating revenue | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating expenses | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |
| Operating income | \$12,600 | \$17,400 | -27.5 |

PRICE RANGE OF ACTIVE STOCKS

Trading in Securities Continues at a Low Ebb on Account of Liberty Loan Activity and War—U. S. Smelting Weak

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange continued in light volume last week, with price declines outnumbering the advances. The diverting of attention to the campaign for the flotation of the third Liberty Loan and the disposition to await more decisive results of the battle in France, were factors making for dullness. The largest losses were in specialties. Smelting common weak features on the Boston stock board. These tables give the range of active issues on the New York and Boston stock exchanges for the week ended April 13:

NEW YORK STOCKS

| High | Low | Last | Net |
|-----------------|---------|---------|------|
| Am Beet Sugar | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 | +3/4 |
| Am Can | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Am Car & Fdry | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Am Lins | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Am Loco | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Am Smelt | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Am Woolen | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Anaconda | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | +1/4 |
| A G & W | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Bald Loco | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Calumet | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Central Leather | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Ches & Ohio | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | +1/4 |
| C M & St P | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Corn Prods | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Crucible | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Mer Marine | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Mer Mar pfd | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Mex Pet | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Midvale Steel | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Mo Pacific | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Nat En & Stamp | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | +1/4 |
| N Y Central | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | +1/4 |
| N Y N H & H | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Norfolk | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Ohio Cities Gas | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Ontario Silver | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Pennsylvania | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Ray Cons | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Reading | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Republic | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Royal Dutch | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Sinclair Oil | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Southern Pac | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Studebaker | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Switz & Co | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | +1/4 |
| U S Smelt | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | +1/4 |
| U S Steel | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Wells Fargo | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | +1/4 |

BOSTON STOCKS

| High | Low | Last | Net |
|--------------|---------|---------|------|
| Am Tel & Tel | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Am Com'l | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Bos Elev | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Bos & M | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Cal & Ariz | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Calumet | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Davis-Daly | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Isle Royale | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | +1/4 |
| New Haven | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Norfolk | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Pond Creek | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Swift & Co | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | +1/4 |
| United Fruit | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 | +1/4 |
| U S Smelt | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | +1/4 |
| U S Steel | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | +1/4 |
| Ventura | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | +1/4 |

Net gain, 12x-dividend.

REAL ESTATE

Andrew Fliske has taken title to a mercantile property at 70-72 Devonshire Street, consisting of a six-story stone-front building and 1363 square feet of land in the financial district. Title was conveyed by Julien Codman, through Paul B. Watson. The total assessment is \$155,000 and the land carries \$109,000 of that amount.

Frederick W. Webster has bought brick dwelling and two frame stables, situated at 663 Massachusetts Avenue, South End district, all taxed on a valuation of \$12,000, and the 3617 square feet of land carries \$8100.

Another property sold consists of a 3 1/2-story brick dwelling at 12 Winchester Street, owned by William C. Whaley and carrying an assessment of \$5700. Of this amount \$4600 applies on 1142 square feet of land. The buyer is Henry Welch.

BOUGHT IN CAMBRIDGE

Emile B. Williams has sold his property at Reservoir Street, Cambridge, consisting of 39,700 square feet of land and a brick residence, all assessed for \$33,300, of which \$19,300 is on the land. The purchaser, Frederick W. Dinton, buys for his own occupancy. The broker in the transaction was Benjamin P. Ellis.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending April 13, 1918:

| Transactions | Mts | Amount |
|-----------------|-----|-------------|
| April 8 | 55 | \$64,744 |
| April 9 | 32 | 225 |
| April 10 | 10 | 18 |
| April 11 | 10 | 28,275 |
| April 12 | 50 | 34,900 |
| April 13 | 45 | 19,500 |
| Totals | 274 | 106,381 |
| Same week, 1917 | 225 | \$38,611 |
| Same week, 1916 | 312 | \$1,824,311 |
| % end Apr 6 '18 | 153 | \$1,875,371 |

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------------------|--|--|
| 153 | | +7.75, 27 1/2 | | |
| | | \$809,640 | | |
| L STOCKS | | REPUBLIC RAIL | | |
| Bid | Asked | NEW YORK, N. | | |
| 920 | 935 | Railway & Light | | |
| 92 | 96 | these changes in ear | | |
| 180 | 185 | and the 12 months e | | |
| 95 | 107 | January— | | |
| 327 | 102 | Gross earnings | | |
| 480 | 482 | Net earnings | | |
| 100 | 97 | Net income | | |
| 260 | 265 | Preferred divs. | | |
| 275 | 285 | Balance | | |
| 215 | 220 | 12 months— | | |
| 630 | 640 | Gross earnings | | |
| 315 | 320 | Net earnings | | |
| 535 | 535 | Net income | | |
| 260 | 265 | Preferred divs. | | |

AMERICAN PHONE EARNINGS GAIN

Substantial Improvement Displayed in the Statement for the March Quarter

BOSTON, Mass.—A substantial improvement in the earnings of American Telephone is reflected in the statement of earnings for the three months ended with March. The balance available for dividends amounted to \$10,800,000, equal to 2.47 per cent on the total amount of stock outstanding at the close of the year. This is compared with 8.83 per cent for year 1917. This is a clear gain of more than 1 per cent and indicated that in so far as the parent company is concerned the earnings have got back to the normal level of previous years.

After the payment of \$7,114,000 in dividends for the quarter the balance amounted to \$2,086,000 which compares with \$1,969,000 average balance in the first quarters of 1917 and 1918. The first quarters of 1913, 1914 and 1915, however, the American Telephone depends for its income chiefly on the dividends from the operating companies. The net earnings of these companies show a decided falling off for the three months, the balance available for dividends amounting to only \$12,765,000, a decrease of nearly \$1,500,000 from the average balance of the two corresponding previous quarters. With dividend distributions based from an average of \$8,801,000 to \$9,830,000 for the March, 1918, quarter, the surplus after dividends totaled only \$2,935,000, a falling off from the previous two-year average of \$2,617,000. This decline in surplus after dividends was reported despite an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 in total operating revenues over the average of 1916-17.

However, the management is still maintaining the depreciation and maintenance charges at a high level. For the March quarter the proportion of gross consumed by upkeep was 30 per cent, which was on a par with the previous quarterly averages. But as compared with the full operations for previous years there was a falling off as the maintenance charges have not fallen under 31 per cent since 1909. Last year 31.1 per cent of the \$301,000,000 gross was appropriated for upkeep and the year before 31.3 per cent.

UNUSUAL RAILWAY THRIFT PRACTICED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Southern Pacific Road is now manufacturing its own ink, mucilage and paste as a wartime measure. Encouragement is also given the 45,000 employees to apply thrift to their office work. On result is use of 10,000 paper tubes to put pencil stubs. On the tubes is printed "Southern Pacific. Avoid waste. Use your pencil stubs." The Southern Pacific uses nearly 4000 quarts of ink annually, 2400 quarts of mucilage and a proportionate quantity of paste. Difficulty in securing these articles led it to begin manufacturing experiments at Sacramento shops. Products obtained are said to measure up with government test of these articles, and a great saving in cost is effected.

COMMERCIAL STEEL DELIVERIES BETTER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Shipments of finished steel to ordinary commercial workers, those not connected with the war, have increased greatly, compared with the rate in January and February, and the point of interest in the steel market situation is the effect upon the attitude of buyers. Thus far there has been no relaxation in pressure for deliveries, but some steel customers are now receiving steel it will not be many weeks until they will be at their old work, abandoned a couple of years ago, of soliciting orders.

POSITION OF THE PACIFIC MILLS

BOSTON, Mass.—Action of Pacific Mills directors in declaring an extra dividend of \$6 per share on the \$15,000,000 stock was based not only upon the strong earnings which this big textile is making, but also upon the fact that it is rapidly cutting down its bank loans.

The only question raised as to this dividend is that Pacific Mills is borrowing more money from the banks. Its gross sales have expanded more than 90 per cent in two years or more from \$18,678,000 in 1915 to \$36,941,445 in the year to Dec. 31 last.

Because of this it has been necessary to carry considerable floating debt, but this debt applies against bills receivable and cash and not against inventories. In other words its \$350,000 in 1915 to 1916, but its cash and bills receivable have doubled.

Pacific Mills is expected to have another big year in 1918.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC'S GROWTH

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Expansion in the business of the Philadelphia Electric Company, especially in supplying electrical energy for shipbuilding and munitions plants and transportation lines in this section, is set forth by President McCall in his annual report. To meet needs of this unusual development the company is forwarding its construction program as fast as possible under conditions with material. Benefit of advanced rates should be felt in the current year, if not adequate another appeal will be made to the commission.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Republic Railway & Light Company reports these changes in earnings for January and the 12 months ended Jan. 31, last:

| January | 1918 | 1917 | % Change |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Gross earnings | \$484,586 | \$104,803 | +357.2 |
| Net earnings | 28,176 | 11,498 | +145.1 |
| Preferred divs. | 16,821 | 10,324 | +62.8 |
| Balance | 29,684 | 10,824 | +172.6 |
| Gross earnings | 4,994,719 | 945,635 | +424.1 |
| Net earnings | 1,560,231 | 383,802 | +304.8 |
| Preferred divs. | 622,336 | 207,214 | +199.2 |
| Balance | 937,895 | 176,588 | +429.8 |

ZINC AND LEAD ORE

JOPLIN, Mo.—The zinc ore market is quiet and unchanged at \$40 to \$55 a ton. Lead ore is strong at \$85 a ton. Shipments are light.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR REAL ESTATE TRUST STOCKS

Latest quotations for real estate trust stocks, as furnished by Burroughs & Co., Boston, follow:

| | Mortgages | Capital | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| | stock | stock | | |
| | outstanding | outstanding | Bid | Asked |
| Albany Trust | \$270,000 | \$1,100,000 | 100 | \$70 |
| Barristers' Hall Trust. | 75,000 | 470,000 | 100 | 70 |
| Bedford Trust | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 55 |
| Berkeley Hotel Trust | 450,000 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 65 |
| Board of Trade Building Trust. | 100,000 | 3,453,500 | 100 | 80 |
| Boston Ground Rent Trust | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 80 |
| Boston Real Estate Trust. | 580,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,000 | 900 |
| Boston Storage Warehouse Co. | 150,000 | 2,500,000 | 100 | 90 |
| Boston Wharf Co. bonds | do stock | 6,000,000 | 100 | 900 |
| Bromfield Building Trust. | 325,800 | 583,400 | 100 | 82 1/2 |
| Business Real Est. Tr. bonds. | 4,200,000 | 2,500,000 | 100 | 84 |
| Chicago Real Est. Trustees. | 2,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 100 | 90 |
| City Associates | 2,500,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 55 |
| City Real Est. Trustees, Chicago. | 100,000 | 750,000 | 500 | 450 |
| Congress Street Associates | 1,330,000 | 2,100,000 | 1,000 | 950 |
| Copley Square Trust, bonds. | 2,340,000 | 650,000 | 1,000 | 93 |
| do do | do | 2,000,000 | 100 | 1,000 |
| Countess Building Trust, pfd. | 725,000 | 250,000 | 100 | 30 |
| do do | 752,000 | 540,000 | 100 | 95 |
| Deering House Associates | 114,000 | 700,000 | 1,000 | 30 |
| Eastern States R. E. Tr. bonds. | 175,000 | 232,800 | 1,000 | 600 |
| do do | 20,000 | 580,000 | 100 | 95 |
| Excess Street Trust. | 210,000 | 700,000 | 100 | 80 |
| Excess Street Associates | 160,000 | 1,000 shares | 100 | 40 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 250,000 | 100 | 50 |
| Excess Street Associates | 210,000 | 1,435,000 | 100 | 80 |
| Excess Street Trust | 160,000 | 600,000 | 100 | 110 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 73 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,800,000 | 100 | 25 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,942,500 | 100 | 95 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,414,100 | 100 | 87 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,500,000 | 100 | 55 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,100,000 | 100 | 92 1/2 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 750,000 | 100 | 96 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,714,300 | 100 | 40 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 980 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 50 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 90 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,358,800 | 100 | 50 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 2,500,000 | 100 | 50 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 1,440,000 | 100 | 50 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 840,000 | 100 | 50 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 358,000 | 100 | 65 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 2,555,000 | 100 | 95 |
| Excess Street Trust | 615,000 | 63,700 | 100 | 95 |

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Allen England, latest of the American-born Socialists to line up with the critics of Germany and call upon all Socialists in the United States to aid the national Government in every way in combating the German military power, was a high-standing student at Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1903. Five years later he was a Socialist candidate for Congress in the State of Maine, and in 1912 he was the same party's candidate for the governorship. Of late years he has been a literary adviser for one of the large New York City publishing houses. He was born at Ft. McPherson, Nebraska, where his father was then acting as a chaplain in the regular army.

Mr. Eric Gaddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, and England's "war business manager," was formerly employed by a lumber company in at least two places in Kentucky. He is well remembered by many people in the vicinity of Lexington. It has been 23 years since Sir Eric was there, however. In 1894, 1895 and 1896 he was in the employ of the Kentucky River Lumber Company at Valley View, 15 miles from Lexington, and later was employed by the same company at Beattyville, Lee County. He is remembered in Kentucky as being rather quiet and studious in his habits, attending closely to business. He was always popular with his fellow workers, some of whom are still in Kentucky and now take great interest in his career. When Sir Eric left Kentucky he went to Alabama; later to West Virginia, and then to India, where he began the remarkable course which placed him in his present position.

Prof. Arthur O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., who is accompanying to Great Britain the delegation of labor leaders sent to inform British public opinion about the attitude of the workers of America, has been conspicuous during the past three years for his able articles in the academic and scholarly press, in which he has attacked the German "kultur" and war policy. He was born in Germany, of American parents, and educated at the University of California, at Harvard University and at the University of Paris. He taught philosophy at Leland Stanford Jr. University from 1899 to 1901. Later he taught the same subject at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and at the University of Missouri, since 1910 he has been at the Baltimore Institution. He also has lectured at Columbia University, New York City. Some of his recent prominence in academic circles has been due to his active interest in the American Association of University Professors, of which organization he has been secretary. He is a modernist in his theories of education.

Judge Oscar L. Young, who has been nominated by Governor Keyes of New Hampshire to be Attorney-General of that State, is a native of Ossipee, N. H. He was educated at Brewster Free Academy and at the law school of Boston University, Boston, Mass. Admitted to the bar in 1900, he has practiced his profession in Wolfeboro and Laconia, N. H., the latter town now being his home. He has served as justice in the Laconia Municipal Court, been clerk of the State's Board of Railroad Commissioners and a chairman of the Republican state committee.

G. H. ROBERTS ON LABOR HARMONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, was the principal speaker at a meeting held at Manchester under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council. The Lord Mayor was in the chair.

The Government had laid down the proposition, Mr. Roberts said, that the men from the army should be demobilized proportionately to the ability of industry to absorb them. If they had to administer demobilization from the Ministry of Labor he would regard the problem with extraordinary doubt; therefore they were going to say to the various localities: "You take charge of this problem and administer it for us." They had every reason to believe that trade after the war would be good. In fact, he knew that in various industries it was quite true to say that sufficient orders were already booked to keep industry going for three or four or five years, but that was not sufficient in itself, for they required to know that materials would be available in order to allow the goods to be manufactured.

There would be a shortage of world supplies for several years. The acquisition of supplies was going to be a matter of extreme urgency. They rejoiced in the fact that Great Britain and her allies controlled the greater part of the materials of the world, and in his opinion if they did not take the fullest advantage that the control of those supplies provided they would fall in their duty to their own people and to mankind in general.

Even when they controlled the sources of supply there was the further problem of shipping, and these were matters which could only be dealt with effectively by road organization both on the side of employers and employed in every trade. During the period of reconstruction the Government would require in every trade some body which would be competent to speak for that trade. If the trades would not organize, the Government would have to extemporize some body to which they could turn, and if they did that they would not be able to say it was thoroughly representative. The keystone of the future of the country was the necessity of employers and employed coming together. If the military war was to be succeeded by far-flung industrial strife, then re-

covery from war wastage, the restoration of world markets, and the foundation of future expansion would be rendered absolutely impossible. Unless they could establish industrial harmony for the period immediately succeeding this war, then the decline of the British Empire would begin. They could not liquidate the stupendous war debt, they could not finance those great schemes of social reform which would be the finest investment that the nation could make, unless they succeeded in effecting greater productivity in their various industries.

Without the confidence of the work-people, that additional effort would not be forthcoming. Workmen could not be won over by force, but they could be won over peacefully if national necessities were explained to them. They would require an assurance that industrial councils would be so able to order trade as to diminish to the lowest limit the danger of unemployment, and to insure that when unemployment was unavoidable the men unemployed were not left without some weekly income to sustain them. They would have to revise their conception of the living wage. There must be suppression of the individual for the common good, and unless that were done all their efforts would be doomed to failure. They wanted ordered and happy progress, not devastating revolution.

SOME FACTS ABOUT SOCIALISM IN NORWAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The day of settlement within the Socialist ranks appears to be drawing near. One of the members of the Socialist Party, Mr. Egede Nissen, has been to Petrograd and made an enthusiastic speech for the Bolshevik "brothers." Apparently he has heartily embraced the new gospel of the holy right of the proletariat, even if in the minority, to assume power through terror. Nobody suspects that in his mouth it means anything but words. But Mr. Trammell is a far more formidable figure and not quite so ready to "vapor" as Mr. Egede Nissen. Socialists and Syndicalists are still in the same organization, and quite recently there have been two distinct trials of strength, on both of which occasions the Syndicalists only obtained about 11 per cent of the votes. There is an uneasy feeling, however, that their power of wielding influence over the rank and file is considerably more than 11 per cent.

One of the first fruits of the Bolshevik influence is the formation of a Soviet at Trondheim, the headquarters of Mr. Trammell. It is reported that about 500 members joined and that separate units were established for the infantry and the other branches of the army. One of the Syndicalist papers made the following comments on the event:

"This is the foundation of a new social institution which the workmen are going to create; the soldiers' councils have to neutralize the police, the power of the military and the judiciary. Within a short time we shall have within this town a couple of thousand young men liable for military service. With the Workmen's Council they will form a new factor to be reckoned with hereafter."

One is inclined to say with the Russians, "the worse the better." These proceedings can only bring near the day when the sane elements of the labor movements will have to dissociate themselves from those elements which are purely revolutionary.

The leading Socialist daily and nearly all the parliamentary representatives are for constitutional progress, seeing that manhood and womanhood suffrage obtains. But there is no doubt that in Norway, as elsewhere, there is a growing inclination on the part of the official leaders to allow themselves to be dragged as far as possible toward the Left in order not to appear weak compared with the Syndicalists. There is now a general expectation that a breach is inevitable and when that happens a much more wholesome atmosphere will be created.

As is well known disarmament, regardless of what other countries may do, has been a plank in the Socialist platform. This again formed part of the proposals which the party submitted to the Storting quite recently for mitigating the "dark times," but it was resisted with unanimity by all the other political parties. The Minister for Defense pointed out that recent events had brought new and more imminent dangers. While formerly there was the Russian bogey, which the people did not much believe in, there was now the far more real risk of the new Finland reviving old claims to Norwegian Arctic harbors.

Even while Finland was part of the Russian Empire she seemed like a fourth member of the Scandinavian community. If her present position as a German protectorate were to stand, that idea, instead of having received an impetus, is likely to suffer shipwreck.

German action in Finland and notably on the Aland Islands has given to all the three Scandinavian countries a rude awakening. Simultaneously with this Denmark is being threatened because she has interned the stranded German raider and her crew. Germany wanted not only the cargo of the raider, but also the raider herself, and her crew.

ART

The Brookline Show

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual Brookline Art Exhibition, held under the auspices of the Brookline Civic Society, was formally opened yesterday afternoon in the Brookline Public Library and will continue until May 5. It is a show that most greatly encourages those most interested in the coordination and development of art interests in the relatively smaller communities. Brookline has unusual advantages in this respect, to be sure, since it is so closely associated with Boston, and some of the exhibitors in its shows may be called Boston artists. But, for all that, there are a surprisingly large number of artists in Brookline who are really doing very good work.

This year's show is ever so much better than that of last season, which results from the enthusiastic efforts of an able exhibition committee as well as from the better work contributed by the artists. The main canvases are excellently hung on the upper floor of the library, and the main gallery offers more to the interested spectator than some of the more pretentious displays in Boston.

With nearly 100 exhibitors whose work is rather uniform in quality, it is obviously impossible to make specific comment without writing at undue length. To mention a few, however, merely as examples, one should note Ebel Blanchard Collier's arresting portraits. Mrs. Collier's skill studies in pencil and crayon have never failed to charm and in her oils she has added to this charm both a vigor and a surety that give her work a certain authority. Rosamond Smith shows a very interesting portrait of a lad in a dark suit, his hand upon a large geographic globe, entitled "Discovery." A. G. Kellogg's "Yvette" may be passed casually at first but rewards the careful observer of this portrait canvas of a young girl, the whole composition caught up in a warm, gray tonality that finds its key, note in the gray eyes; and there are portraits by Edith Park, Elizabeth V. T. Watson, Elizabeth Whittlesley, Mrs. Caroline Thurber, Wallace Putnam, Teresa Robbins, and Arthur M. Hazard, who shows two large canvases of an aviator and an army officer.

Among the other subjects, there is an excellent tour de force in Edith Park's impressionistically real sketch of a young, nude girl against a background of a floor and wall splashed with bright sunshine; Mrs. Mary B. Longyear's virile study of a group of Britany peasants before the doorway of their home in composition in which the shadows deftly used link together the whole; Mrs. Longyear's portrait of Lincoln at the time of his election, that will attract attention; several charming Provincetown or Gloucester sketches by Henrietta Dunn Mears; and two unusual and most pleasing arrangements, one by Jane Houston Kilham of the contents of a child's doll trunk (a difficult problem of balance deftly solved), and a still life, "Contemplation," by Mary Fisher Austin, in which the mystic quality of a Japanese idol is cleverly carried throughout the canvas.

There are many other individual exhibits that deserve as much attention. Nor should one fail to see the attractive cases of arts and crafts displays and the decidedly original and decisive posters by the pupils of the Brookline High School.

Modern Painters at Vose's

At the galleries of R. C. & N. M. Vose, 398 Boylston Street, have been placed on view a number of paintings by modern painters that make up a decidedly attractive show. They are all by very able men, they are all (with one or two exceptions) vigorously handled, and yet they hang together extremely well and without disadvantage to another. The largest canvas is a Dougherty marine—a great mass of sweeping, boiling seas dashing high against the rocky shore, the whole sparkling and gleaming in the strong sunlight. There is another marine somewhat similar by Charles Woodbury that stands up very well beside it—the sea breaking, toward the spectator, into a swirling whirlpool of foam that centers about a number of red-capped bathers. A third, "The Paleocent Sea," by R. S. Butler, is ever so much quieter in its handling and reveals its fine qualities more slowly but perhaps more permanently.

On another wall is Daniel Garber's "Late Afternoon—September," a decorative tapestry of trees pierced to show, behind, the red-wooded hills of autumn and the keynote of the canvas, an orange-red wash of the sun on the eastern slope. As full of color and vigor is Garl Melchers' "Church Interior" in some Latin country; there is a characteristic canvas by J. Alden Weir, "The Peacock Feather"; a sentimental modern Provincetown Madonna by Charles Hawthorne, and William Paxton's "Sylvia," perhaps his best canvas. Happily reminiscent of the Taos show, is a new painting, by E. I. Coussé, of a young Indian brave squatting by a running stream; there is a thoroughly charming and suggestive landscape of budding spring wood by L. Ochtman, a vigorous, lively brook by E. W. Redfield, and a rich, Watteau-like garden scene by F. Ballard.

HALIFAX AND THE RELIEF COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—A bill introduced in the local Legislature for the incorporation of the Halifax Relief Commission has aroused a storm of protest, and the City Council has instructed its solicitor to do everything in its power to have the bill defeated or radically amended. The objectors to the bill claim that it gives too much autocratic power to the commission. The commission will have the ex-

penditure of all moneys, the directing of laying out of streets in the devastated district and the decision in regard to the nature of buildings to be constructed. Those who favor the bill say that in the interests of a more beautiful Halifax it is necessary that a central body like the commission should have complete control of all planning and building in connection with the reconstruction in the devastated district.

The offices of the commission, which are now so extensive that 46 telephones are in service in the different departments, are besieged by those who met with property loss in the explosion in the endeavor to have their claims adjusted. No satisfactory method has been arrived at of appraising the losses. Numbers of houses which at a casual glance do not seem to have been affected are, on close examination, found to be damaged with broken timbers, chimneys and foundations.

COMMISSIONERS FOR MONTREAL APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The members of the board of commissioners named to administer the affairs of Montreal have been sworn in and assumed their duties. They are E. R. Decary, chairman; Alphonse Verville, M. P.; the Hon. Charles Marcl, M. P.; R. A. Ross and Charles Arnoldi.

Mr. Decary is a lawyer of standing and a Liberal in politics. Mr. Marcl is a journalist with a long record in public life, having been speaker of the Federal House in the Laurier Administration. Mr. Verville was formerly a plumber and for many years was a prominent labor leader in Montreal. He has been a member of Parliament since 1911, and was a member of the Tramways Commission which drew up the franchise for the local tram company.

There is some question whether Mr. Marcl and Mr. Verville have the right to retain their seats in Parliament while serving on the commission. The law provides that the members of the commission shall not exercise any other remunerated employment or function, but there is a difference of opinion on the point.

Mr. Arnoldi has been in the service of the city for 40 years and has been city treasurer since 1912. He will be retired on pension on May 1, when it is expected a successor will be named who has had considerable financial experience.

Mr. Ross is a civil engineer of prominence. In 1909 he became chief adviser of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, and in the same year was appointed professor of engineering economics at McGill University, Montreal.

MAYOR PLANS FOR CITY TO COLLECT GARBAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Deplorable conditions in the streets and alleys of Boston are a subject for considerable discussion in the business districts and Mayor Peters is planning to have the garbage and ash collection done entirely by the city, instead of by contract. The Mayor has expressed decided disapproval of the way the work has been done, so that, as soon as possible, the entire work will be taken over by the sanitary division at the streets department. Under present arrangements the contract labor does not collect the refuse in an acceptable way, it is said, and even at a slight increase in cost the Mayor feels that the work should be improved.

More than 20 householders have been brought to court on account of failure to keep their premises respectable or because their ashes and garbage had not been arranged properly for collection.

At present the contract collection costs the city \$200,000 a year. Under the proposed plan, there would be an initial expense of \$135,000 for a plant to take care of the refuse, and the yearly wages for the 208 additional employees would amount to \$300,000. There would be 152 more horses required, also.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BAKERIES CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Food Administration of New Hampshire is proceeding against bakers who are violating the regulations recently issued. Three firms of bakers in this city closed up their establishments indefinitely Saturday night on orders from the office of Food Administrator Huntley N. Spaulding, which were transmitted through the police force. The reasons given by the police for their action are that the baking establishments have not been using the proper amount of substitutes in making bread. Winthrop L. Carter of Nashua has been made head of the baking division of the Food Administration and he proposes to prevent those bakers from doing business unless they will carry out the food-saving regulations.

NEW POWER ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—An order recently issued by the Fuel Controller says that, after technical investigation, it is found that hydro-electric power can be economically installed and utilized in any industrial or other plant using power generated from coal, the owner, manager or any director may be notified by registered letter that the plant specified is prohibited from the further use of coal for power purposes after such reasonable period as he may designate. Any person failing to observe such directions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$5000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Ireland's Opportunity

BALTIMORE SUN.—The lamentable feature about this situation is the wrong and loss which Ireland is inflicting upon herself—the blindness which keeps her from seeing the greatness of her opportunity, the hate that causes her to strike at the very things that the Irish heart generally reveres. If this battle for right and humanity is lost, Ireland loses the hope for the realization of which she has struggled through many years of storm and gloom. If it is won without her aid—and won it surely will be—she may be given home rule, but can she ever recover her self-respect? It is not to curse, but to weep, that Ireland—of all countries—should be missing on such a glorious battle line as this. Oh, if American Irishmen could only carry their message to the heart and brain of Ireland!

NEW YORK WORLD.—If it had not been the Sedition Bill, the Senate no doubt would have found some other pretext for frittering away its time in irrelevant debate. One after another of the senators devoted more hours to a few remarks by George Creel than to the vital provisions of the important war measure nominally under consideration. The time is ripe for more protests like that voiced by Senator Williams of Mississippi. He put the case mildly when he said: "This august body, which has been criticizing the Executive for inefficiency, has been twiddle-dumming and twiddle-deeing, camouflaging and trying to fool one another in the ultimate hope of fooling the country." The country is not so easily fooled. Instead, it is disgusted with the Senate's methods of transacting public business. It is alive to the issues of the war, it is keyed up to the situation that the United States and its allies face, and it would like to see a Congress that kept step with public sentiment, instead of dawdling and obstructing where positive action is required.

Two Classes
STOCKTON (Cal.) INDEPENDENT.—Now that the war spirit is gripping the American people, there are two classes of ante-bellum people whose history is especially interesting. Those aliens who denounced this Government, rejoiced over the sinking of the Lusitania, sneered at the President's efforts to avoid war, predicted that if we entered it the Kaiser would do awful things to us, and otherwise indicated their alien sympathies, are, as a rule, just as disloyal today as they were then. Unless some of them can demonstrate a great change of heart, their former words rather than those of today reflect their real sentiments. The other class were the fellows who stood around the streets denouncing the President for not leading the country into war, calling for arms and offering with one hand tied behind to whip all enemies of the country. It would be interesting to know how many of these are shouldering guns, buying Liberty bonds or otherwise doing their part now that the war is on.

HARMONY DINNER IS HELD BY REPUBLICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The harmony dinner held here on Saturday night for the purpose of effecting a final reconciliation between the Republican and Progressive parties or between "stand pat" and Progressive Republicans and thus of taking the first step toward replacing the State of California in the Republican column for the next presidential election, was apparently successful in starting the progress of amalgamation. At this dinner Will H. Hays of Indiana, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was the guest of honor and principal speaker. The old guard especially gave every

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San Francisco, Cal.—The harmony dinner held here on Saturday night for the purpose of effecting a final reconciliation between the Republican and Progressive parties or between "stand pat" and Progressive Republicans and thus of taking the first step toward replacing the State of California in the Republican column for the next presidential election, was apparently successful in starting the progress of amalgamation. At this dinner Will H. Hays of Indiana, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was the guest of honor and principal speaker. The old guard especially gave every

evidence of willingness to let bygones be bygones, and to orientate on a new basis. William H. Crocker, Republican national committee man for California, and leader of the conservative wing, spoke of Theodore Roosevelt as the fearless patriot, "who is doing so much for his country by constructive criticism," and otherwise indicated his desire to forget the political past.

If one were to look for straws of speech whereby to gauge probable party tendencies in the 1920 campaign, the stress placed by Mr. Hays upon the necessity for a progressive and liberal labor program might be mentioned.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

CEZANNE AND FREEDOM IN ART

In the cities of Europe and of the United States exasperating little exhibitions are continually bobbing up from the deep traditional waters of art. They are styled Modern, Contemporary, or Revolutionary; but a better title for these sporadic shows is "The Art of Tomorrow." The casual Philistine derides them, the serious student examines the amazing items attentively; he has his reward. Practice tells him at a glance which of these "art of tomorrow" pictures are insincere, done for effect with the tongue in the cheek, short cuts of notoriety. These may amuse (why should not the serious student be amused?), but having looked, he ignores them. They do not count; they have no art existence. He is content if he distills from one of these exasperating little exhibitions a few vital and significant works that may be classed as serious contributions to the "art of tomorrow." They are pioneers of the new movement of art-toward freedom.

Two such exhibitions have lately been irritating and interesting New York, that is, a little section of little old New York. It may be salutary to glance at them, and then to recall the influence of Paul Cézanne, born at Aix in Provence in 1839. For it is from this recluse, from this splendid "failure," from him more than from anyone else, that we moderns have learnt the meaning of Freedom in Art.

If the world of art is not yet free, and certainly it is not, the reason is because the world of art is not yet worthy of freedom. Liberty is not license and Freedom in Art, as in life, requires stern self-discipline, more rigorous, more self-denying than when art lived and moved entirely under the autocracy of academies and tradition. Some of the practitioners of the "art of tomorrow" are producing vain and vile works because they are not yet worthy of freedom. But a cause is judged, and advances, by the good in it, not by the evil. The unworthy brothers pass out, cease to exist, because of their unworthiness. It is the good that blossoms.

One of the two shows that have interested and irritated New York is the "Exhibition of Modern Art" at the Bourgeois Galleries; the other is the "Exhibition of Contemporary Art" calling itself "The Penguin." The Bourgeois show is far superior to the other because the pictures have been chosen by a director of taste and keen artistic intelligence; the Penguin menagerie is one of those go-as-you-please shows where the artist sends what he pleases, says judges, says jury. But even the appalling things are interesting, because they show what art should not be. "They are not art," say some. Why not, then, call them skittles? Why not? Skittles can be quite amusing.

The collection of the Bourgeois Galleries has a foreword in dialogue which would be better if it were simpler. The best thing in it is a quotation from Emerson—"Life is expression." Fantastic prose cannot be wedded to elementalism in art. Writers in these days should take as their model the shining simplicity of "A was an Archer who shot at a frog. B was a butcher who had a big dog." Abraham Walkowitz certainly achieves this simplicity, through the rejection of all superfluities, and a swift sense of summary color. His "At the Seashore" gives all the feeling of a coast crowd on a summer day, yet an active butterfly might have brushed in all the forms and all the color in a hectic five minutes. Athos Casarini, who gave his art and life for freedom, is brother in vision to geometric Nevinson; but his formula is more H. G. Wells-like than the Englishman's. "Man and the Machine," "The Inventor," and "Avarice" may not be the kind of art that Child Hassam and Mr. Dewing practice, but these formulated pictures have a trident power denied to more compliant artists. A medieval schoolman would have delighted awesomely in them. Oscar Bluemner is in a different category. He takes buildings and converts them into the decorative splendor of Indian rugs and barbaric pottery. See his "Silk Mills"; see how factories can be transmuted by the artist's vision. And his "Rockaway River"! Such a river Coleridge surely saw when he dreamed "Kubla Khan."

If one were disposed to pillory the had pictures at the Penguin exhibition, the finger of chastisement would fall upon No. 112, "Jealousy," and a note of interrogation might be set against "Vertu" by Picabia, which looks like a small piece of wall paper carefully mounted and framed. It is pleasant to turn to two other of the Penguin flights, and to commend them. There is a cubist landscape by Agnes Weinrich in which something like emotion actually infuses formula, and in John F. Parker's "Color Movement—Concentric Dynamic," the rhythm of music boldly sweeps into painting. This swinging, onrushing landscape, in deep chords of color, may quite well be the beginning of a new form of landscape decoration. Of the 200 and more "Freedom" pictures at these two exhibitions, of the thousands and thousands that have been painted since the century dawned, it may be said, speaking in the most general way, that Paul Cézanne was the parent, that is, the parent of the idea that binds them together. No doubt Cézanne would be vastly shocked and displeased at the look of his many offspring, yet they are born from his long, solitary brooding and reaching-out toward freedom of expression. He was not always solitary; for years he was one of a group that worked diligently on the lines which he alone pursued logically and unwaveringly to the end. That was the difference between Cézanne and the brilliant companions

of his earlier period—he, he alone, endured to the end as seeing, and is always following, something that is invisible.

In those days he was an impressionist, and he has been described as the boldest spirit in the circle of the Ecole de Batignolles that gathered around Manet. He, like Manet and Camille Pissarro, eschewed the anecdote, despised the story, glided over the fact in their passionate search for the feeling effect; but Cézanne's nature was deeper than Manet's or Pissarro's. He sought, and he never desisted from the search, for something more perdurable than the effect; he sought the heart of life, not the gestures.

So we find him, in the plenitude of his powers, retiring to his birthplace, Aix in Provence, where his father was a prosperous banker (Cézanne never lacked money), and there, day after day, month after month, year after year, the world forgetting, by the world forgotten, seeking the truth about art, continually experimenting, never fainting by the way, never reaching his goal, living in a state of "timid savagery." He was virtually a hermit; he never dined out; he never had callers; he was looked at askance by his fellow townsmen as one harmless but "touched," visited occasionally by a friend, M. Bernheim being one, content with learning how to paint what he saw, making such profound utterances as "There is no such thing as line, no such thing as modeling, there are only contrasts."

There was no hardship for Cézanne in this exile. Paris distressed him as London had distressed Wagner, who complained that in London he could not hear the inner memory. Cézanne fled from Paris. "There were within him such profound, such confused desires," says M. Elie Faure, "that the noise about him prevented his hearing them." Paris tortured his "terrible sensibility." His birthplace was kind to him.

How, then, has this strange man influenced the modern art world? By being himself—nothing more. By turned away from the three-decker watercolor, and paddled out on the waters of art in his own canoe. For him nature only, but the face of man and woman, never "the lie of the noble subject."

So, if anyone says to you—"Show me the great works of Cézanne," you can but answer—"There are none." He painted innumerable small landscapes, portraits and still lifes. They are not easy to find—Cézanne is not yet as popular as Inness—but the true connoisseur standing before them with hardly an exception, is able to justify the grave words of Renoir—"Cézanne cannot put two touches on a canvas without its being already an achievement." Tentative, bits of the canvas untouched, generally unfinished, scraped, scored with erasures, many times repainted, yet a picture by Cézanne moves and stimulates with a rugged power that few modern pictures possess.

It is difficult to express in words just what that power is. But contrast Monet's "The Church of Vetheuil," now at the Brooklyn Museum, with Cézanne's "L'Estaque, a Village Near Marseilles," that hangs near by. Examine them carefully and you will understand why the fame of Monet is waning, and the fame of Cézanne is waxing. Monet's picture is the glare of a cornet, Cézanne's is the wall of a violin.

After his retirement to Aix Cézanne was indifferent as to the fate of his pictures, when once his ardor had expressed itself on them. It is said that on occasions he would leave them in the fields and tramp home meditating a fresh, splendid failure. But others, a few, saw their value. Père Tanguy and Vollard, those two French dealers of genius, bought stacks of them for trifles. Great has been the pecuniary reward of their foresight. And there were three days in Paris, in 1899, at Choquet's sale at Petits, when purchasers fought for his best things. Cézanne was then 60. He had arrived. Little he cared. Five years later, 31 of his works were exposed at the Salon.

Little he cared. He had already written his epitaph, summed up his toiling life, that day when he said, perfunctorily, to a friend—"I am the primitive of the way that I have discovered."

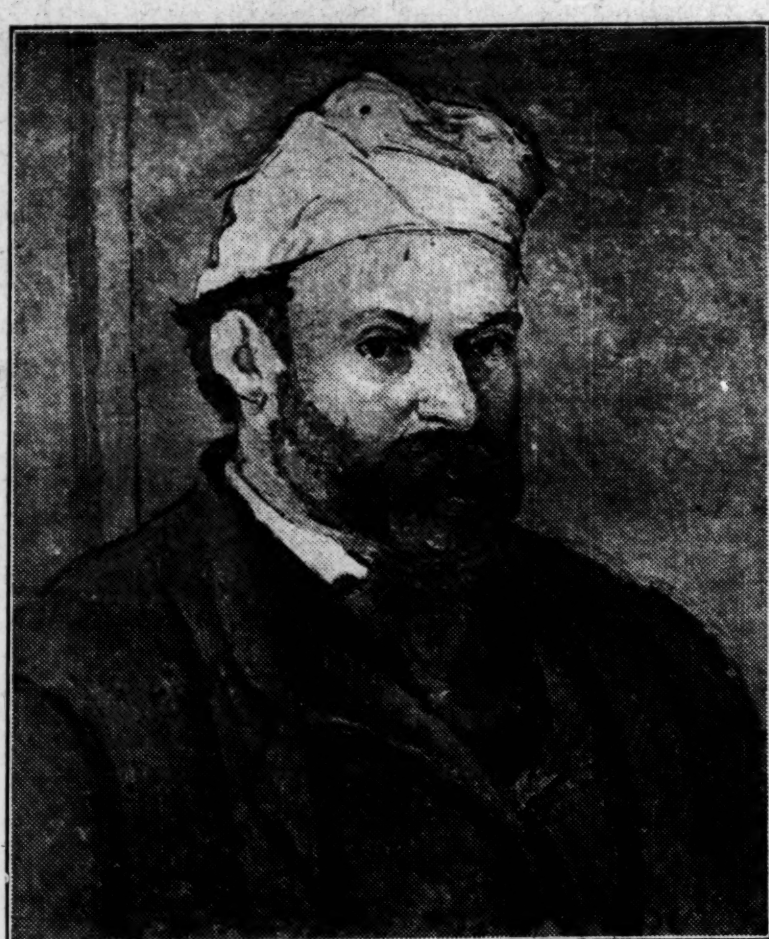
CANADA'S PURCHASES AT TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Two of the most important art exhibitions in Canada are those of the Royal Canadian Academy and Ontario Society of Artists. In normal times the Royal Canadian Academy exhibition is held in November and the Ontario Society of Artists in March.

This year, owing to the delay in finishing the new galleries of the Art Museum of Toronto, whose turn it was to house the Royal Canadian Academy, it was decided to combine the two and hold them at the first possible moment, the new galleries were ready for the public. That time arrived and April 4 witnessed the opening of the joint exhibition.

In their endeavor to build up Canadian art by distributing loan exhibitions of Canadian works of art to any art body in the Dominion capable of exhibiting it, the trustees of the National Gallery have purchased as freely from the annual exhibitions as war-time appropriations would allow. At the present time, for instance, even with war curtailing most of the ordinary interest in aesthetics, the National Gallery has yearly loan exhibitions at St. John, N. B., Winnipeg, Man., Moose Jaw and Regina, Sask., Sherbrooke, Que., Port William, Ont., while successive temporary shows of prints and drawings have been given in Montreal, Toronto and Halifax; while travelling



Paul Cézanne, a self-portrait

exhibitions at the summer fairs have reached a very large number of people from the country districts, where art in any form is practically unknown. This distribution of works of art into places not yet able to support art institutions of their own is pioneer work, but it is already bearing fruit in the increased number of applications for loans, and with the return of normal conditions it is hoped that the interest thus awakened will express itself in the foundation of local art schools and galleries.

A review of the exhibition reveals the effects of war-time conditions. The work of some of the most accomplished artists was absent altogether and could ill be spared, while the work of others was unimportant owing to preoccupation with commercial or military affairs. A promising feature, however, was the appearance of new names with strong, if necessarily somewhat unpracticed work accompanying them, showing that the art schools are not idle and that there is no lack of ability among the students.

In considering the list of artists whose work has been purchased by the National Gallery of Canada and the specific canvases that have been chosen by the gallery, there is Wilfred M. Barnes of Montreal, who exhibited a good study of landscape and moving clouds called "A Summer Storm." Charles de Belle, of Montreal but not a Canadian by birth, might be described as a painter of dreams in pastel. This year he comes out with a clever oil painting of three children's heads, entitled "Sisters," more definite and obvious than his former work but none the less successful.

Winnipeg is beginning to contribute regularly to the art exhibitions and in etching especially the work of her artists is consistently good. L. L. Fitzgerald is a newcomer and his strongly colored, but clearly realized picture, "Late Fall, Manitoba," with its autumn coloring on trees and ground, shows considerable promise.

For many years Robert Holmes, A. R. C. A., of Toronto has been exhibiting consistently beautiful and painstaking studies of wild flowers in their natural habitat. "Moccasin Flowers" is one of his most successful pictures. Charles Jeffery's name is a household one in Canadian art. Both as an illustrator and a painter he has for a long time produced work which always reveals a peculiarly simple sympathy and honest understanding of his subject, whether it is a black and white book illustration or a six-foot oil painting of Manitoba wheat fields. This year he is represented only by a small watercolor of Georgian Bay rocks, painted with a care and exactness which, however surprising, is not in the least eclipsed, but rather accentuated by the much broader and more summary work around it.

To whatever exhibition he sends, Francis H. Johnston, O. S. A., of Toronto, contributes some of its strongest imaginative painting. Working with remarkable facility in tempera and gouache—in fact, in anything that comes along—he clothes his fantasies with a splendor of color and decorative beauty of form which, although occasionally in some slight danger of running riotously to the grotesque, invariably stay in the memory as something truly original and beautiful. "The Guardian of the Gate" is the impression of a cliff guarding the exit of a river from a winding gorge, and to impress the idea of steadfast power the cliff takes to itself the semblance of a figure, unobtrusive but unavoidable.

Mrs. McGillivray Knowles, A. R. C. A., is a painter of cocks and hens among other things, either in miniature or small pictures, and her studies such as the one purchased by the National Gallery are treated with considerable skill and clear, bright color.

J. E. H. MacDonald, A. R. C. A., is one of the best known of the younger landscape painters who have come into prominence by their decorative rendering of Canadian landscape, particularly in the Georgian Bay and Algonquin Park sections of Ontario. His "October, Laurentians," is only a small study in gouache but it carries all the conviction of his larger pictures. His

THE FRENCH SHOWS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In Paris, the regular Salon exhibitions have been suspended for the past three seasons, since the men artists became soldier and the women war workers. But a valiant assemblage of the product of these younger French painters of today—many of whom are the "héros sans auréole," heroes without a halo, for whom M. Brieux makes an eloquent plea—has been brought overseas to New York and installed in the historic mansion, No. 677 Fifth Avenue, opposite St. Thomas' Church, left for the occasion by Colonel and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. So this is the picturesque and patriotic New York Salon of Modern French Paintings, announced as open to the public at a modest admission fee, and which visitors will find well worth while on its own account, independently of the appealing fact that it is to earn money for the official organization headed by President Poincaré, which looks after the thousands of non-pensioned retired French soldiers.

Most of the artists represented in this vivacious exhibition of over 500 catalogue numbers are themselves soldiers. All, without exception, are members either of the Société des Artistes Français or of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts. Consequently we find here the same gay and theatrical though semi-academic canvases that have filled in the ranks of the official Paris Salon shows during the last few years up to 1914, with nothing whatsoever of the "fauves" and cubists outside the pale. There are a few famous names, such as J. Berne-Bellecour, whose large dramatic picture of United States armies rushing to the aid of France in "The Guard of Liberty," comes to America as a gift to President Wilson; Antoine Guillemet, with souvenirs of Monet's countryside at Moret-sur-Loing; Mme. Virginie Demont-Breton, who sends charming seascapes and child-genres; Félix Ziem and J. J. Henner, with their respective standardized "Constantinople" and "Nymph." Among the less familiar and therefore all the more enjoyable works are Jean Enders' "Glorious Sorrow," a typical war-bride figure; Georges Clairin's "Women at the Seashore," Pierre Ladureau's azure coast glimpses and marines, Adrien Demont's gorgeous sunset on the Pas de Calais, Yves Bailleguez's "Verdun Swamp," Georges Roussel's "Trophies of the Marne Battle," Alexandre Nozais' "Valley of the Rhone," Henri Foray's fascinating little water-color views of the park and château of Versailles, Mme. Fanny Fleury's chic ballet girls, Alphonse Laureau's zouaves and chasseurs à pied, and the younger Berne-Bellecour's portrait of the boy hero, Capt. Georges Guynemer.

A Rare Print Show

M. André Tardieu, guest of honor, contributed some recherché epithets of admiration to the little social affair at the French Art Museum last week, when the current loan exhibition of French prints of the Eighteenth Century was inaugurated, to commemorate the first anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war. From the well-ordered elegance of the gallery's walls bloomed the grace and color of Mr. Morgan's Fragonards—culled from the historic collection of the artist's own sister-in-law and pupil, Mlle. Gérard—including first-state proofs, deliciously color-tinted, of "La Bonne Mère," "L'Amour," and "La Folle," and the unheard-of rarity of a proof before all letters of Delaunay's engraving of the famous frivolous "Swing" picture, "Les Hasards Heureux de l'Escarpolette." A superb Janinet portrait of Marie-Antoinette, in color and before letters, was lent by Mrs. Joseph Duveen, to whom also belong "La Rose," "La Main," and "L'Oiseau Ranimé," by Debucourt, demonstrating that there were great colorists in his day (1755-1832). About 130 fine prints in all, affording an invaluable opportunity to students and connoisseurs to compare points discriminatorily, have been brought together from otherwise inaccessible private collections, by Mrs. Henry Mottet, the institute's curator of paintings, and Miss Margaret B. Gould, curator of the department of ceramics and enamels. The exhibition, which for a fortnight or more will remain on free public view, is felicitous as timely.

French Soldier Painters

Charles Hoffbauer—a misleading name belonging to one of the ablest and most patriotic of France's own artist sons—is the chief contributor to a spirited exhibition of water-color sketches and crayon drawings of contemporary war scenes and episodes in northern France, at the Ralston Galleries, 567 Fifth Avenue. The other artists represented are Lucien Jonas (author of the only bona-fide portrait for which Albert, King of the Belgians, has posed since the beginning of the war), J. Duval and M. Chaigneau, Hoffbauer, who has spent some years in the United States, exhibited at the Architectural League and elsewhere, and in 1914 was at work on the decoration of the Thomas F. Ryan Confederate Memorial Hall of Richmond, Va., has sent to the current exhibition three striking studies of the grand old Château de Coucy, one of the most celebrated of France's medieval castles, but now razed to the ground by the ruthless German invaders, being directly in the path of the present great offensive on the western front.

Provencal Pictures by André

One of the most engaging of the younger French painters of today, who does not seem to be essentially moved either by war's bouleversements or the modernists art tempests in teapots, though he is a consistent impressionist and an intimate neighbor of Renoir at Cagnes, in the vine-and-olive Midi, is Albert André, whose recent work is shown at Duval-Ruel's, separated from the nonce from that of his genial but irrelevant companions, Mania and d'Espagnat. "Maison Rose Sous les Oliviers," "Vieux Château" and the glad "Route de Nîmes" that one would go leagues out of his way to take for a summer day's journey—these are the sort of André pictures that carry far abroad the Provencal romance of Daudet and the Fellbres, as well as a good streak of the keen, frank, facile and joyous art which redeems much of the other kind in southern Europe at the present day. Especially to be treasured are three interior scenes of the Repoir household, showing the sunny-hearted old master playing backgammon with his wife under the evening lamp, or seated in his wheeled chair and painting one of those glowing "baigneuses" from a placid rustic model, or explaining a canvas to a bovine, bourgeois "amateur"—all very human, homelike and heartening.

War Pictures by Nevinson and Bayes

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, whose "Pictures of War" are being exhibited at the Leicester Galleries, is an artist of unusual independence of outlook and of rather rare strength of conviction. Associated though he has been, in the past, with some of the more fantastic of the "advanced" movements in art, he proves in this exhibition that this association has not made him a merely blind follower of a new convention and has not taken away from him the power to think for himself. Indeed, it is evident that he claims and exercises this power with much more than ordinary decision, and with a frankly admitted susceptibility to momentary impressions that is productive of admirable results. As a consequence his art is markedly varied both in matter and manner and is marred by none of that subservience to hard and fast rules which is to be noted in the work of so many of the men who pretend to have founded a special gospel in art.

Mr. Nevinson is not satisfied with the substitution of a new formula for an old one. He aims at freedom to express himself in any and every way that he believes to be right for the proper interpretation of the subject before him, and he seeks to establish the correct relation between the character of that subject and the mode of treatment he employs for it. To this conception of his responsibility as an artist is due the exceptional degree of vitality which distinguishes the present exhibition. Unlike most one-man shows, it has no uniformity of method and it is not stamped by any prevailing mannerism, there is no hint in it that the painter believes in harping continually on a single note as a device by which the attention of the public can be secured. On the contrary, he seems to have tried to discover in how many different ways he could give pictorial form to his ideas and what range of effort would be possible to him with the material at his disposal; in each of his canvases there is not only a definite inspiration, but as well a real intention to be guided by that inspiration in the arrangement and execution of the work.

Some people, perhaps, may find such a collection a little bewildering; it has so many directions and in each one it is so much alive that no one can say which of them leads most surely to the fullest manifestation of the artist's powers. But as he follows each one sincerely and trusts in them all to the inspiration of the moment, it is by the sum total of his achievements, rather than by his success in any one section of it, that he must be judged. For what seems to be his elusiveness is really consistent pursuit of a clearly defined purpose—an intention to know no limits in his practice, save those which are imposed by the limitations of his own temperament—and his constant changes of direction are made not because he is uncertain about the course he ought to take, but because he wishes to open up all ways to the attainment of his ideals.

For instance, it was in no tentative or experimental mood that he painted pictures so divergent in aim and character as the beautiful decoration, "Spiral Descent," the wonderful study of spacious distance, "Over the Lines," and the "Reliefs at Dawn," a composition as impressive in its quietude and dignified sentiment as it is persuasive in its subtlety of subdued color and its delicacy of tone adjustment. These three canvases are as far apart as they well could be in their range of qualities, and yet each one is a piece of absolute conviction and is treated in a way entirely appropriate to the subject. To say which of them is the most successful or which is most representative of the artist would be impossible, for things so dissimilar cannot be compared and balanced one against the other; and so with many more of the paintings in the exhibition, each one must be judged on its merits and its value estimated absolutely rather than relatively. The only matter to be considered is whether the problem of creation which the artist set himself when he began to deal with this or that picture has been solved efficiently and in the way which he temperamentally felt to be right.

There is, it must be admitted, one defect in Mr. Nevinson's sensitiveness which to some extent weakens the appeal made by his work—he seems to lack the faculty to respond to the stimulus of color. As a rule, he limits

himself to modulations of gray and brown, which he manages, undoubtedly, with a great deal of ingenuity and with much appreciation of the correct relation of tone to tone. But every now and again he attempts chromatic effects of a more stirring kind, effects which need, for their proper realization, a clear expression of the color emotion, and when he makes these attempts the results are apt to be a little disorderly and unrestrained. He does not appear to possess—or, perhaps, he has not developed—the faculty to harmonize strong color and to bring it into right relation; if to the many faculties with which he is endowed this one could be added, his authority in art would be greatly increased.

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CHICAGO ETCHERS' SHOW DISAPPOINTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A careful survey of the exhibition of etchings by the members of the Chicago Society of Etchers now on view at the Art Institute results, on the whole, in real disappointment for one who has followed the growth of the society from its debut eight years ago. The fact that the present showing is not so good in quality as that achieved on some previous occasions is only a minor matter, because after all it may well be explained by the handicaps which the war conditions afford—absence of etchers at the front, difficulties in transportation, and so on.

The real disappointment, however, lies in the society's failure to establish a real standard of excellence after eight years of existence. If this year's material was poorer in quality of work submitted, the exhibit should have been smaller; as it is, the few good things are absolutely lost in a morass of mediocrity. The great weakness of the majority of etchers in this group is a lack of craftsmanship, the indispensable foundation without which any worthy expression is impossible. One must know the language of etching to be articulate, otherwise the result becomes merely an advantageous method of duplicating subject matter which might equally well have found expression in any other medium. None of the dignity indigenous to the medium of etching itself is apparent.

The American reflects temperamentally many of the characteristics of the etching medium and it should be his vehicle, par excellence. No doubt but a great school of American etching is assured us for the future. In the meantime the Chicago Society of Etchers can do much to hasten that realization by encouraging and demanding of the American etcher the proper technical equipment before he attempts to exhibit his work. It will prove a stimulus to the etcher himself and do much to avoid confusion in the mind of the public, whose knowledge of this art is already sufficiently confused and limited.

All art societies in the United States have met with similar difficulties during their period of organization. No other etching society in the country has ever survived this length of time; none has ever attained the size and importance of the present one. All credit must be accorded the organizers, especially Mrs. Jaques, the secretary and treasurer, whose efforts have been sustained and untiring, in having placed the society on so solid a basis. The encouragement and human contact with other etchers, accorded beginners, which has contributed so largely to the success of such a society, should obtain, but rigid and impersonal ruling should apply when it comes to exhibition, privilege. One should make of this a goal for the real worker, the quicker to weed out the amateurs and thereby better conditions for the society, the public and the real artists themselves, who are the only ones who ever survive the stress of hard labor indigenous to becoming an etcher.

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THE HOME FORUM

I Will Honor Him

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are few qualities which men have found more difficult to understand, or have more uniformly misunderstood than the quality of humility. No matter how much one might hoodwink himself, no matter how much he might hasten to subscribe to the demands of his religion enjoining humility, he has been wont to regard the virtue in his heart of hearts in the same category as his Sunday clothes. In his heart of hearts, he has often despised it as the virtue of the weak, or the craft of the hypocrite, because he did not understand how he could love his enemy. Now no one can blame the uneducated man for this, for until the real facts of life are seen, as they are revealed in Christian Science, humility is indeed an enigma. In that strange realm of superstition and sentiment, colored by custom and tradition, showing every impulse from the pure straining after something higher to the purely sensuous play on the emotions, which so many call their religion, humility is apt to be nothing more than a fetish or a pose.

True humility results from the recognition that man possesses nothing that is undervalued from God. True humility understands, at least in part, what Jesus meant when he said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do," or what Mrs. Eddy meant when she wrote on page 275 of Science and Health, "No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows." Now the individual who thus sees the goodness and greatness of man as something of which he is not the originator and for the manifestation of which he can claim no credit, and in that way loses his material sense of life, opens his eyes to the realization of the fact that he has found Life, for he finds himself freed from the bondage of self-righteousness, and, consequently, from the bondage of self-condemnation.

Now there are few greater burdens

than the burden of self-condemnation. And it is just this burden that Christian Science most readily lifts from the shoulders of mankind. But it lifts it in an unexpected way. It takes the old commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and bids men accept it fearlessly in its fullness. The human mind, however, steeped in its "doctrine of humility," often revolts from such teaching. Christian Science carries the matter still deeper and asks what loving one's neighbor really is? Then it explains that if God is, as He is, Love, then loving one's neighbor is seeing him as God sees him. In this vision the real man is seen, and the real man is something very different from the concept of man entertained by the human mind.

The real man is and can be conscious of nothing unlike God. He is what the Bible says he is, the image and likeness of God, and can be found reflecting nothing unlike God. The real man is conscious of dominion. Then the real man is forever conscious of safety, of salvation. And this safety is not security from an admitted danger, but is the realization that there is no danger. "Gazing at a chained lion, crouched for a spring," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 380 of Science and Health, "should not terrify a man. The body is affected only with the belief of disease produced by a so-called mind ignorant of the truth which chains disease." Christian Science teaches that an understanding of Truth, which is God, chains everything unlike God, and Christian Science is content to trust for proof of this statement to demonstration. It is open to anyone to commence this demonstration, by claiming for himself all that belongs to the real man and by disclaiming for himself everything unlike God. Thus he may begin to prove for himself that perfect salvation and safety enjoyed eternally by man as the image and likeness of God.

There can be no higher proof than demonstration, and no other proof can be substituted for it. When the man born blind, whom Jesus had healed,

was being heckled and browbeaten by the scribes and Pharisees, when they were trying to confound him with chop logic in the effort to prove to him that Jesus could not have healed him, he swept the whole clamor on one side by a very simple statement. All that, he said in effect, was no concern to him and he did not pretend to explain it. This one thing he knew full well and beyond all cavil, however, that whereas he was blind now he saw.

Now, Christian Science places within the reach of every one the argument of this man. Any one can start, just where he is, whether he is what the world calls a sinner or what the world calls a saint or what the world calls a sinner. Whether he is situated amidst the calm of his own home or in the turmoil of the camp or the firing line, he can place himself in possession of this argument by realizing the experience which makes it available, and the way to this attainment is through the gate of true humility.

"Experience shows," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 354 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "that humility is the first step in Christian Science, wherein all is controlled, not by man or laws material, but by wisdom, Truth, and Love." But this humility, which is the first step in the understanding of Truth which sets free, is not the humility of the world, the pride-in-disguise which speaks of itself as a miserable sinner, but rounds on anyone who dares to agree with it with the retort that it is no worse than its neighbors. It is not the humility of the bended knee, the hair shirt or the ashes, but it is that glimpse of Principle, which, whilst it fills one with the joyful recognition that he can do nothing of himself, emboldens him to say with Jesus, "I and my father are one." And when this thought comes to a man, he reaches, surely, some understanding of what the Psalmist saw when he enunciated this promise from the God of Israel, "I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him and honor him."

Ballads

"When we speak of ballads we include under that one title a number of poems of half a dozen different kinds produced during the earlier periods of our literary history, some in Scotland, some in England, and some upon the border. These poems are really grouped together; they are all old, they are all anonymous, and, how-

ever they may differ, they all have in common a peculiar quality, not easy to define offhand, but not in the least difficult to recognize," Sir Henry Newbolt writes in "A New Study of English Poetry." "To some this quality is very attractive; others have no taste for it—the division is as sharp as that between those who love music and those who classify it as a useless kind of noise. I am not sure that it is not even more fundamental. Certainly the appetite for ballads and the power of getting sustenance from them are generally developed in very early life, and a love of other kinds of poetry does not always follow in later years. Sir Walter Scott found the ballads in boyhood, and never left them for any other mood. 'I remember well,' he says, 'the spot where I read those volumes—Percy's Reliques—for the first time. It was beneath a large platanus tree in the ruins of what had been intended for an old-fashioned arbour in the garden. The summer day sped on so fast that, notwithstanding the sharp appetite of thirteen, I forgot the hour of dinner, was sought for with anxiety, and was found still entranced in my intellectual banquet.'

"Sir Walter is, of course, the extreme instance, but in this one point he is probably typical: he loved ballads in youth and he loved them by nature. The discovery which he made at thirteen can seldom be made by any one at a later age, simply because we have ballads always with us; we cannot pass many years without at least making their acquaintance, for they are poems for the young whether in school or out of school.

"What is their singularity?" the writer goes on to ask. "To what is due the special pleasure which we all derive from them?—a pleasure we do not get from Lord Bateman or Lady Alice. It is not enough to answer, 'The old ballads are poetry and these are not.' Poetry is a vague term, and I have found great and violent differences of opinion as to its scope. . . . It is apparently the opinion of one living critic—one from whom I should be very reluctant to differ—that the ballads are poetry, but not the best poetry; not to be compared, for instance, with the best of Herrick, Gray, Landor, or Browning. His defense of them—and of us who love them—is that the contrast is unfair, 'much as any contrast between children and grown folk would be unfair.' Their charm is that 'they appealed to something young in the national mind.' Again, we need not reject this explanation, but we may, I think, claim to interpret it in our own way. What is the 'something young' in the mind of the ballad-lover? Is it really something which we, either as individuals or as a nation, have outgrown? And again, if we have outgrown it, is not that, perhaps, a change which we may regret, a change which we may find ourselves reversing by a still further growth?

"I believe so, and my belief is founded upon the view which I hold of the nature and value of poetry. In that view the main pleasure or satisfaction derived from poetry by the man who hears or reads it is the enjoyment of a new and more perfect world. . . . All men are poets, especially in childhood, but the vast majority are poets only in a low degree; the power of grasping an intuition, of shaping an ideal, has remained undeveloped in them; they have never gained the power of so expressing their intuitions as to make them acceptable to

others. But in the lovers of poetry the desire is still there, the desire for a beauty which is not unfamiliar but unspoiled, the home-sickness for a country which is their own transfigured in the light of a dream. It is for those who can work this transfiguration for us that we reserve the name of poet."

From "The Waterfall"

With what deep murmurs, through time's silent stealth,
Doth thy transparent, cool and watery wealth,
Here flowing fall,
And chide, and call,
As if his liquid, loose retinue stayed
Lingering, and were of this steep place afraid:
The common pass,
Where, clear as glass,
All must descend,
Not to an end,
But quickened by this deep and rocky grave,
Rise to a longer course, more bright and brave.
—Vaughan.

One View Called Me to Another

In that curious story, or rather fantasy, "They," by Rudyard Kipling, there are some delightful descriptions of the south of England country. One of these begins: "One view called me to another; one hill top to its fellow, half across the country, and since I could answer at no more trouble than the snapping forward of a lever, I let the country flow under my wheels. The orchard-studded flats of the East gave way to the thyme, hlex, and gray grass of the Downs; these again to the rich cornland and firs of the lower coast, where you carry the beat of the tide on your left hand for fifteen level miles; and when at last I turned inland through a huddle of rounded hills and woods I had run myself clean

Liberty Requires New Definitions

The true liberty of a man, you would say, consisted in his finding out, or being forced to find out the right path, and to walk thereon. To learn, or to be taught, what work he actually was able for; and then by permission, persuasion, and even compulsion, to set about doing of the same! That is his true blessedness, honor, 'liberty' and maximum of wellbeing: if liberty be not that, I for one have small care about liberty. You do not allow a palpable madman to leap over precipices; you violate his liberty, you that are wise; and keep him, were it in strait-waistcoats, away from the precipices! Every stupid, every cowardly and foolish man is but a less palpable madman: his true liberty were that a wiser man, could, by brass collars, or in whatever milder or sharper way, lay hold of him when he was going wrong, and order and compel him to go a little righter. O, if thou really art my Senior, Seigneur, my Elder, Presbyter or Priest—if thou art in very deed my Wiser, may a beneficent instinct lead and impel thee to 'conquer' me, to command me! If thou do know better than I what is good and right, I conjure thee in the name of God, force me to do it; were it by never such brass collars, whips



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Houses, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

"At the outbreak of the Revolution, the proprietors of the province [of Pittsburgh] were the cousins, John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, both grandsons of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. Being royalists, they had been divested of the title to all their lands in Pennsylvania, except to a few tracts which had been surveyed, called manors, one of them being 'Pittsburgh' in which was included the village of that name. In 1784, the Penns conceived the design of selling land in the village of Pittsburgh. The first sale was made in January, when an agreement

was made with Major Isaac Craig and Colonel Stephen Bayard, for about three acres, located between Fort Pitt and the Allegheny River. The Penns determined to lay out a town according to a plan of their own. . . . The plan was completed in a few months, and included within its boundaries all the land in the triangle between the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, extending to Grant and Washington, now Eleventh Street." So Charles W. Dahlinger writes in his "Sketch" of Pittsburgh.

"The sale was advertised near and far, and immigrants and speculators flocked into the village. They came

from Eastern Pennsylvania, from Virginia, from Maryland, from New York, and from distant New England. The pack trains carrying merchandise and household effects into Pittsburgh became ever longer and more numerous. "Once that the tides of emigration had set in toward the West, it grew rapidly in volume. The roads over the Allegheny Mountains were improved, and wheeled conveyances no longer attracted the curious attention that greeted Dr. Johann David Schoepf when he arrived in Pittsburgh in 1783 in the carole in which he had crossed the mountains, an achievement that had not been considered possible. The monotonous hoof-beats of the pack horses became less frequent, and great covered wagons, drawn by four horses harnessed two abreast, came rumbling into the village. But not all the people nor all the goods remained in Pittsburgh. There were still other and newer Eldorados farther away to the west and south, and these lands of milk and honey were the Meccas of many of the adventurers.

"Pittsburgh was the depository of the merchandise sent out from Philadelphia and Baltimore, intended for the western and southern country and for the settlements that were springing up along the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. From Pittsburgh trading boats laden with merchandise were floated down the Ohio, stopping at the towns on its banks to vend the articles they carried. Coal was cheap and emigrant and trading-boats carried it as ballast. . . . Some sold the vehicles in which they had come, and continued the journey down the Ohio in Kentucky flat boats or family boats, in keel boats, arks and barges. The construction and equipping of boats became the industry of moment at Pittsburgh. . . . The immigrants who remained in Pittsburgh were generally a sturdy class, and were young and energetic. Among them were former Revolutionary officers and soldiers. They engaged in trade, and speculated in lands, or bought and sold town lots."

"The aspect of the town was changing. It was no longer the village which Lewis Brantz saw on his visit in 1790, when he painted the sketch which is the first pictorial representation of the place extant. In the old military plan the ground was compactly built upon. Outside of this plan the houses were sparse and few in number, and cultivated lands intervened. Thomas Chapman, who visited Pittsburgh in 1795, reported that of the two hundred houses in the village, one hundred and fifty were built of logs. . . . The construction of log houses was discontinued, the new houses being generally frame. Houses of brick began to be erected, the brick sold at the dismantling of Fort Pitt supplying the first material for the purpose. The houses built of brick taken from Fort Pitt were characterized by the whiteness of the brick of which they were constructed. Brickyards were established. With their advent brick houses increased rapidly."

The Procession

At first the snowdrop's bells are seen.
Then close against the sheltering wall
The tulip's horn of dusky green.
The peony's dark unfolding ball.
The golden-chaliced crocus burns;
The long narcissus buds appear;
The cone-beaked hyacinth returns
To light her blue-flamed chandelier.
The willow's whistling lashes, wrung
By the wild winds of gusty March,
With sallow leaflets lightly strung,
Are swaying by the tufted larch.
See the proud tulip's flaunting cup,
That flames in glory for an hour—
Behold it withering, then look up—
How meek the forest-monarch's flower!
When wake the violets, Winter dies;
When sprout the elm buds, Spring
is near;
When lilacs blossom, Summer cries,
"Bud, little roses, Spring is here."
—Holmes.

From Thomas Gray to Horace Walpole

"[Burnham,] Sept. 1737.
"I was hindered in my last, and so could not give you all the trouble I would have done. The description of a road, which your coach wheels have so often honored, it would be needless to give you; suffice it that I arrived at my uncle's. . . . I have at the distance of half a mile, through a green lane, a forest (the vulgar call it a common) all my own, at least as good as so, for I spy no human thing in it but myself. It is a little chaos of mountains and precipices; mountains, it is true, that do not ascend much above the clouds, nor are the declivities quite so amazing as Dover Cliff. . . . Both vale and hill are covered with most venerable beeches, and other very reverend vegetables, that, like most other ancient people, are always dreaming out their old stories to the winds.
"And as they bow their hoary tops relate,
In murmuring sounds, the dark decrees of fate;
While visions, as poetic eyes avow,
Cling to each leaf, and swarm on every bough.
"At the foot of one of these squats ME I (il penseroso), and there grow to the trunk for a whole morning. . . . In this situation I often converse with my Horace aloud too, that is talk to you, but I do not remember that I ever heard you answer me. I beg pardon for taking all the conversation to myself, but it is entirely your own fault."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Gambler's Main

IF ANY person in the allied ranks is inclined to be despondent in the present crisis, there is no excuse for it. The volume of mental gas which is being emitted from the gasometers of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology, in Berlin, is typified beautifully in the material gas attack on the little town of Armentières. The British withdrew from Armentières, because its streets had become impossible to hold, owing to its bombardment by gas shells. Once out of it, however, they proceeded to return the compliment, and bombarded it themselves so heavily with gas shells that the Germans could not even approach it. The civil population was withdrawn, as were the stores and garrison. Yet, before entering it, the Germans captured it with a garrison of 3000 men and 50 officers. It may incidentally be remarked that 50 officers is an uncommonly short complement to 3000 men, but most people have discovered by now that the mental gas works do not always represent facts quite as they are, and there is a discreet absence of reference, in all their communications, to German losses.

Now, as has been repeatedly explained, in the columns of this paper, the value of an advance, such as Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's present one, must be expressed in terms of cost. Everybody knows that if you do not count your losses you can achieve superficial marvels, but in the long run you have to count your losses, and it yet remains for Field-Marshal von Hindenburg to do this. Colossal as the English losses probably have been, they must be almost insignificant compared to those of the Germans, who are fighting in close formation against troops, in extended order, holding defenses. It therefore follows that there must have been some huge incentive to the German High Command to undertake an offensive of such a nature, which is in the nature of the gambler's main.

Those who have understood best what has been happening for the past three years on the western front, have always maintained that the day must come when the Germans, in desperation, would put their fate to the test of a battle just such as this. The very fact that this moment has come, ought, therefore, to be a source of congratulation rather than otherwise to the Allies. Even the losses, hideous as they are, will not probably, on their side, amount to more than those of a long drawn out campaign. On the part of the Germans, on the other hand, they will amount to something very much more severe. But the fact is that a country, situated like Germany, cannot possibly remain permanently on the defensive. It must do something to free itself from the ring of steel engulfing it, even after the breakdown of Russia on the eastern front. The very fact that the war has been extended to the United States will eventually more than compensate for the failure of Russia. Germany sees this so clearly that she has timed her effort to dispose of the remaining Allies while she is in a force superior to them, before, that is to say, the United States can transport a sufficiently trained army across the Atlantic to make up for the Russian disaffection.

But Germany has not played her last card yet. Her last card is her fleet. And when the Grand Fleet eventually emerges, as it is sure to do, from Wilhelmshaven and Kiel, it will be a pretty good indication that the sands of German resistance are running out. For it is impossible to believe that Germany will surrender with that card still unplayed. The fact that the fleet of the United States has now been added to the fleets of France, of Italy, and of the United Kingdom, has not made Germany's chances at sea any better. And it is for this reason that she is making such desperate efforts to round up the Russian fleet in the Baltic, and so add its ships to her own before she strikes. If the Bolsheviks, however, are not hopeless traitors to their own country, those ships will never fall into the hands of Germany in a condition in which they can be used. At the same time, that Germany has reason to hope that she can obtain possession of them in a form in which they can be utilized is clear from her efforts to corner them. In this last case suggestion has, of course, not been omitted. The capture of the Russian ships has been announced more than once, but in each case it has proved propaganda of the usual kind, and has been meant to depress the hopes of the Allies, and that alone.

It is tolerably clear, therefore, that had not Germany had a tremendous reason for delivering her present attack, at the present moment, she would have played a waiting game. With the Russian frontier opened, delay was entirely in her favor, and every week might have been used to strengthen her position. There must have been some paramount and decisive factor which induced her to face the appalling losses of the present attack, with the corresponding danger of failure. That factor unquestionably was compounded of two considerations. One, the internal condition of the country; the other, the growing strength of the United States forces on the Continent. Whatever the condition of Germany may be at the present moment, the peril of it is one simply of degree. The privations that the people have endured for so long, and the hopelessness which is overcoming them, as they see Russia knocked out only to bring the United States upon the scene, are crushingly disheartening. You cannot continue perpetually to promise a nation success, and to postulate the moment of success. Again, and again, and yet again, the day of the complete triumph of the submarine has been announced, with the only result that probably nobody in Germany today believes, in his heart, for one moment, in that success. The date of the entry into Paris has been postponed so frequently that the moment must have reached the period when hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Previous to the great offensive of the 21st of March, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg had promised the country that the flag would float over Amiens on the 1st of April. The day

was an unfortunate one, and the 15th of the month sees every forecast he made with respect to the sacrifices which would be demanded fulfilled, without the culmination which was to justify them.

But there are other things which the Germans are hearing which do not increase their confidence in ultimate victory. One of these is that the United States army in France already amount to 750,000 men. Such rumors are depressing to a people, and somewhat more than depressing to the German High Command which knows, considerably better than the people, how true the statement may be. Therefore, the High Command stakes the destinies of the country on the effort to crush the British army, and to reach the coast and Paris over its body. It is the greatest compliment which could have been paid to the United Kingdom, for it shows where the High Command thinks its real danger lies. But the British army has not been crushed. Amiens, Calais, and Paris have not yet been reached. General Pershing's army has practically not so much as been engaged, and the army of maneuvers of General Foch has still to be accounted for. Therefore does Field-Marshal von Hindenburg imagine a vain thing, though why the hearts of the Allies should be cast down it is impossible to see.

Let It Be an Object Lesson

THE flotation of the third great war credit by the Government of the United States should be, and promises to be, distinguished from its predecessors in two important respects, namely, the rapidity and volume of the subscription. When the first loan was launched, the nation, with a vague, or at least an indefinite, knowledge of its financial capacity, approached its task with something akin to doubt as to the outcome, only to be surprised, if not amazed, by the result. When the second loan was offered, popular thought, still insufficiently informed with regard to the nation's money resources, questioned its ability to repeat the first achievement, only to be again astonished by the total announced. But when the present, or third, Liberty Loan was offered, the American people, having found themselves, accepted the call as a matter of course, and proceeded to respond to it with entire confidence in their ability to make it successful even beyond the expectations of the Treasury.

Some remarkable manifestations of the spirit behind this confidence have already become visible. They became visible, in fact, from the moment the campaign was opened. Hamlets, villages, towns, and cities have vied with each other in patriotic effort and sacrifice. Many communities have reached and passed, in a few days, quotas for which they had a margin of a month. In a majority of cases, the subscriptions of the first week greatly exceed those of corresponding periods in the progress of the earlier loans. Within seven days two states of the Union, Oregon and Iowa, were able to file claims for honor flags as first to complete their quotas. Lynn, Mass., required only hours, relatively speaking, to complete its task and to win title to distinction. By the close of the first week, New York City had passed the \$200,000,000 mark, Chicago had reached \$55,000,000, Boston \$46,000,000, Cleveland \$33,000,000, Philadelphia \$31,000,000, and St. Louis \$30,000,000, while Detroit had passed its quota of \$36,577,650 in four days of actual campaigning with an over-subscription of nearly \$3,000,000, and was still lending hourly to one of the greatest causes in which civilized man has ever engaged.

The aspiration to attain a creditable or a distinguished place in the record of the third Liberty Loan campaign has been national. The American people as a whole are striving to show by means of their subscriptions how fully they approve of the nation's participation in the war, and how determined they are to see it through.

All question as to the success of the third Liberty Loan, as success in such undertakings is usually measured, may now be set aside. Every dollar which the Secretary of the Treasury has asked for, and more, will undoubtedly be subscribed long before the books are closed. But something beyond the usual, something beyond the usual even in these times of extraordinary accomplishment, is not only desirable but imperative. There should be a response to this call in the form of an over-subscription so great as to impress Germany with the fact that the United States resources will permit the Republic to prosecute the war to a conclusion acceptable to civilization, even though the conflict should be carried on for another four years.

Every bond purchased, every dollar put into a bond purchase, will help to emphasize this fact. There should be no relaxation of effort, no let-down in the campaign, until the total of the third Liberty Loan subscription shall reach a point which will bring Germany far closer than it is now to a realization of the hopelessness of its attempt to rule the world with the sword.

A Great Responsibility

TO ALL intents and purposes, the War Industries Board of the United States, while composed of numerous divisions and departments, administered in detail by numerous divisional and departmental chiefs and heads, and under the supreme supervision of the President, is as a matter of fact Bernard M. Baruch. The main lever of the machinery in control of the production and distribution, so far as the United States is concerned, of all war supplies of the nation and its allies is in the hand of Mr. Baruch. He is the purchasing, supply, and transportation agent in the United States for all the Powers engaged in the defense of civilization and democracy. It rests with him to approve or disapprove of proposals or operations of a corps of assistants. No important step is taken without his knowledge. He is expected to be familiar with all the needs of the United States Government in the conduct of its share of the war, and also with the war needs of its associates in the struggle.

In the beginning, that is to say, a year ago, there were scores of purchasing and distributing agencies, and, naturally, there was much duplication of orders and conflict of authority, today there is coordination of the whole business of purchase and supply under the administration of the requirements division of the War In-

dustries Board. Through the instrumentality of this division a man, known to the country twelve months ago only as a successful Wall Street financier, sees that every war need of the Government and its forces on land and sea, at home and abroad, and, in addition, the needs of the allied nations, so far as the United States has undertaken to meet them, are supplied with the utmost regularity.

Before the United States entered the war it had a supply system that had grown up with the country, and that was notable principally for its simplicity. The business of the Government had been running in grooves for years, and its service was practically automatic. Methods that worked out satisfactorily last year, the year before, or ten years ago, might be trusted to continue to hold out indefinitely unless something unusual happened. Nothing unusual happened for nearly twenty years, and the grooves had become ruts when something unusual did happen, in 1917. The difference between carrying on a Government on a peace and on a war basis, then became evident. The obligations assumed made it necessary enormously to expand, and in many instances to revolutionize, systems which before had proved satisfactory. And this had to be done without causing a break in the continuity of service.

In a broad way, it may be said that the Government at Washington, in its various departments and bureaux, is now "ready to do business." It is doubtful if Germany yet understands that the United States is only now beginning to take its part in the war, that thus far it has not struck because it has not been ready to strike, and that when it does strike it will be prepared to strike hard.

Democracy, in the long run, will have nothing to complain of, nothing to be ashamed of. Efficiency in the United States has not been confined to a ruling or an official class. It has been distributed among the people. It has been developed in the many callings. And it has been drawn upon for the nation's defense and for the defense of everything the nation holds dear in these recent months. Bernard M. Baruch is only one of hundreds and thousands who have brought in their talents and laid them at the feet of Liberty. Few among the number have been entrusted with so great a responsibility as he. What a testimonial it is to the confidence of democracy in its own products that no one doubts the ability of the former Wall Street broker to rise to the height of that responsibility!

The Tank

THE Tank, outwardly, seems to be a grim jest. Today, as, freed for the moment from its desperately destructive mood, it rumbles through the city streets of two continents in "mufti," helping to raise funds for the cause of democracy, it provides a source of cheerful amusement for the million. But it is apparently unconscious of its great endowment. A sullen looking creature, it shares with all true humorists the faculty of never being so much at its best or funniest as when looking its gloomiest.

It is said that the name "Tank" was selected because of the need for the camouflage of secrecy and not because of the inherently genial oddity of the creature itself. The Tanks are of two varieties, the male and the female, according to their armament. The male is said to precede his better half into battle for the purpose of breaking up the enemy emplacements, the while she pays her assiduous attentions to the men seeking her lord's destruction. Needless to say, the name "caught on" from the very first with everybody except the German, who, refusing to see its grim humor, ponderously dubbed the Tank the "Schützengrabenvernichtungsautomobil!"

Long after the Tank made its dramatic appearance on the western front, it refused to be photographed, except for purposes of private circulation. Messages with regard to it were coded, for instance, as "Ten Willies reach you today." To help in concealing the destination of the Tanks, at the stage when any allusion as to their destination was precluded, they were painted with the directions "With care! To Petrograd." They were concealed under tarpaulins; they were transported at night, and unloaded and driven to their stables under acetylene flares. As they issued from the gloom into the circle of light, there appeared, as it were, a brood of slug-shaped monsters, purring, or roaring and panting, and even emitting flames as they slid or pivoted over the ground. Behind them was a tail, in the shape of ridiculous wheels. Mr. W., the original sponsor for the Tank, did not like the caudal appendages. He said they reminded him of a monster begun as a kangaroo and ending as a doll's perambulator. These steering wheels annoyed him, and it is understood they have disappeared; at least they are not seen on the creature in "mufti." In spite of this loss, the Tanks are said to be as docile and responsive as trained elephants under their own mahouts.

The Tanks, tactically, are the nurses and protectors of the attacking infantry. Apart from their fighting qualities, the very grotesqueness of the machines, their ungainly, indescribable method of progress, their coloring, surpassing on the battle field, it is said, the "sickliest fancies of the most rabid cubist," prove to be actual moral assets. Their debut was as much a surprise to the British Tommy as it was to the German infantry. But while they instilled terror into the German, they supplied the touch of comic relief to the British soldier, who has always been blessed with a keen sense of the ridiculous. As they heaved their bulk clumsily across No Man's Land, they acted as an excellent antidote to the effect of the "Jack Johnsons," the "Weary Willies," the "Silent Susies," the "Whizz Bangs," the "Sausages," and the "Rum Jars," which had hitherto held the field by virtue of their innate grotesqueness and humor. In a moment the Tank became for Tommy the amusing mechanical big brother. While Tommy laughed, holding his sides, Behemoth, clad in his bullet-proof skin, seemed to laugh also. He laughed at entanglements, laughed at machine guns and trenches, and laughed at everything else as he canted and heeled, swung and swayed, slanted and pitched, or nosed his way along the shell-

torn ground in a sort of huge animal relief. In the cities of Great Britain the Tank has proved equally formidable. It has shown itself to be the most wonderful collector of money ever known. Bearing an odd resemblance to a huge money box, it has paraded the streets gathering in war subscriptions in the shape of war bonds and war savings certificates, and has literally swallowed millions of pounds for the common cause of democracy.

The Tank is slowly growing to formidable proportions, so that, if only the war lasts long enough, a giant Tank fleet may eventually argue with Germany, east of the Rhine, while spoiling the German landscape. The enlarged comic monster, in those days, may leave a track of plowed-up destruction as wide as a battleship's and illustrate what Mr. Wells calls "war's ultimate absurdity." That is really why the Tank intrinsically is a grim jest. War in the future may be the pitting, not so much of men as of machinery, unless the Tank renders war impossible, on the same plan that Cervantes rendered the chivalry of the knight-errant impossible, by laughing it out of existence.

Notes and Comments

SOMETHING ought to be done to help Mr. Murphy in the matter of his friends. They keep arriving in hopes of rescuing him from the cucumber frame, but only succeed in breaking some more glass. First there was Father Whelan, who got mixed over General Gough, and now comes Mr. Phelan facetiously beseeching The Ottawa Citizen to inform this paper that since Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, Admiral Benson, Sir Douglas Haig, and General Foch are Roman Catholics, it may account for the recent reverses in France. It may to Mr. Phelan, but we should not think it would to any one else, and this for a variety of reasons, which Mr. Phelan has not yet begun to suspect.

IN THE first place it is difficult for the ordinary person to see what the religion of an admiral of the United States fleet or of a venerable Scots sailor, who has long since retired from active service, has to do with the matter. But, of course, Mr. Phelan may. Then there is the little difficulty that Sir Douglas Haig is a Protestant and not a Roman Catholic, which almost makes a difference when you come to think of it. And finally as to General Foch, we all know what he did under command of that sturdy Huguenot Marshal Joffre, but it might be fairer not to make him responsible for the recent reverse in France when he was neither present nor in command. As a result Mr. Phelan has achieved the triumph of including four non sequiturs in a letter of twelve lines. Exit Mr. Phelan, as the dramatists say.

MR. TROTZKY's family name of Bronstein, or Braunstein, is one of those innumerable cognomens compounded of German and common to Jews in Eastern Europe. At the partition of Poland, most Polish Jews were without family names, and, as they were simply known by such patronymics as Isaac, Solomon, or Moses, the Prussian and Austrian officials of the time manufactured surnames for them by the thousand. The names themselves indicated that the sponsors undertook their task in a vein of mockery. They ran through the whole gamut of flowers, animals, colors, and stones, and even indulged in grotesque humor. Some persons were identified with localities, such as the Rhine. When the East-European Hebrew turned Socialist, he in common with Gentile comrades assumed so-called "party names," for in those days the revolutionaries were like hunted beasts, compelled to hide their identities from the most highly organized secret police in the world.

[Found upon an Australian soldier.]

THE WAR'S RECOMPENSE

YE THAT have faith to look with fearless eyes
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life,
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,
That God has given you a priceless dower,
To live in these great times and have your part
In Freedom's crowning hour,
That ye may tell your sons who see the light
High in the Heavens—their heritage to take—
"I saw the powers of Darkness put to flight,
I saw the Morning break."

A LARGE sum of money has recently been raised to found a national historical society in Ottawa. In this connection, it is interesting to note, there was secured at Christie's a Romney portrait of Joseph Brant, the famous Mohawk chief, who was lionized in London in the days of George III. Brant was originally a protégé of the Sir William Johnson, founder of Johnstown, N. Y., who married the Indian's sister, and later became a sachem of the tribe. Brant learned to write and speak such good English that it was said he could hold his own at the tables of men like Burke and Sheridan with "all the grace and modesty of an English gentleman." Yet he was an ideal leader of his tribe, and an accomplished Indian brave. He could out-yell any one of them, and his battle cry was the terror of his enemies. He settled in Canada at the time of the American Revolution, became a missionary to his people, and even founded a church.

TO PEOPLE familiar with the ways of heaths, the different results obtained by the burning of the branches in winter and summer hardly needs explanation. It is to the ignorant concerning this subject that the Journal of the London Board of Agriculture very practically addresses its remarks. In the winter months, it points out, the starch which feeds new shoots, is safely housed in storage cells in the roots, and the burning away of old branches enables the glory of the gorse to spring forth more vigorously than before. The same process of burning takes place in the case of grass bents on the commons of the Cotswolds in early spring, and then the blue smoke of the hill fires adds its note to the azure of the valleys below and the sky above.